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 FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Oct 2005 (20051013/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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=> d stat que
 L1 10395 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON OIL
 L2 543 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON INSECTICID?
 L3 1370 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (HYDROCARBON OR SILIC? OR
 ESTER) AND OIL?
 L4 632 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL?
 L5 22 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DIMETHYL ETHER?/CN
 L15 1339948 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR OIL
 L16 264217 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 OR (HYDROCARBON OR SILICO?
 OR ESTER) (L)OIL
 L17 158848 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 OR INSECTICID?
 L18 659980 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 OR POLYOL
 L19 992 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L15 OR L16) AND L17 AND L18
 L20 14564 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR DIMETHYL(2A)ETHER
 L21 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND L20
 L22 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ?
 OR SPRAY)

=> d ibib abs hitstr l22 1-5

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:41340 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:79159
 TITLE: Particles from supercritical fluid extraction of
 emulsion
 INVENTOR(S): Chattopadhyay, Pratibhash; Shekunov, Boris Y.;
 Seitzinger, Jeffrey S.; Huff, Robert W.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ferro Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004004862	A1	20040115	WO 2003-US19633	20030620
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
US 2004026319	A1	20040212	US 2003-423492	20030425
CA 2483563	AA	20040115	CA 2003-2483563	20030620
EP 1551523	A1	20050713	EP 2003-742125	20030620
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-393904P	P 20020703
			US 2003-445944P	P 20030207
			US 2003-423492	A 20030425
			US 2003-423492P	P 20030425
			WO 2003-US19633	W 20030620
AB	A method of producing microparticles and nanoparticles of a solute via the extraction of solvent, having the solute dissolved therein, from an emulsion fed to a vessel using a supercrit. fluid also fed to the vessel. The solute to be precipitated is dissolved in the solvent to form a solution, and the			
	solution is dispersed in an immiscible or partially miscible liquid to form an emulsion which is fed by a tube to the vessel. The particles are produced via the extraction of the solvent from the emulsion using the supercrit. fluid in the vessel. The process can produce an aqueous suspension of particles that are substantially insol. in water, and the solvents used in the process to form the emulsion initially can be recovered and recycled from vessel ports at the top.			
IT	9003-53-6, Polystyrene RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process) (nanoparticle formation of; nanoparticles from supercrit. fluid extraction of emulsion)			
RN	9003-53-6 HCAPLUS			
CN	Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			
CM	1			
CRN	100-42-5			
CMF	C8 H8			

H₂C=CH-Ph

IT 9002-89-5, Poly (vinyl alcohol)
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (particles from supercrit. from supercrit. fluid extraction of emulsion)

RN 9002-89-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethenol, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 557-75-5
CMF C2 H4 O

$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{OH}$

IT 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(particles from supercrit. from supercrit. fluid extraction of emulsion)
RN 115-10-6 HCAPLUS
CN Methane, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3$

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:827412 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:306058

TITLE: Metoxadiazone-containing **sprays** discharging the whole amount of the **insecticide** at a time

INVENTOR(S): Otsuka, Shigenori; Kurasumi, Toshiaki; Hirano, Masanori; Murata, Misao; Kaneko, Tetsuo; Imamori, Katsumi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. S. Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

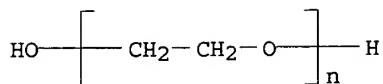
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002316904	A2	20021031	JP 2001-122472	20010420
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-122472	20010420

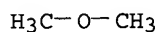
AB Title **sprays**, which show good spreadability, do not soil floors, and are nonflammable, contain (a) metoxadiazone (I) as an active ingredient, (b) Me₂CO, polyethylene glycol 200, polyethylene glycol 300, polyethylene glycol 400, ethylene glycol mono-Me ether, ethylene glycol mono-Et ether, glycol salicylate, PhCH₂OH, crotamiton, and/or triacetin, (c) EtOH, and (d) propellants. Thus, a **spray** containing I, Me₂CO, EtOH, and di-Me ether showed much better spreadability than a control containing kerosene oil instead of Me₂CO.

IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(metoxadiazone-containing nonflammable **sprays** with good spreadability)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (propellant; metoxadiazone-containing nonflammable sprays with
 good spreadability)
 RN 115-10-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Methane, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

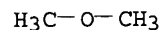


L22 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:391933 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:9849
 TITLE: Aqueous aerosol compositions for delivery of
 atomized oil
 INVENTOR(S): Zembrodt, Anthony R.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Global Technology Transfer, L.L.C., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6238646	B1	20010529	US 1999-322435	19990528
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-322435	19990528

AB Aqueous aerosol compns. are produced particularly for the delivery
 of an atomized oil, such as a fragrance oil,
 insecticidal oil or medicinal oil. The water
 based system, which includes a water soluble propellant and a dispersed
 oil phase in water with a polymeric emulsion, does not need
 shaking before use, is not flammable, and leaves no deposition on
 surfaces. An example of a preferred aqueous aerosol air freshener
 composition contains propellant 28, di-Me ether perfume 4, polymeric emulsifier
 (Pemulen 1622) 0.18, disodium EDTA 0.036, Pluronic 10R5 surfactant 0.36,
 triethanolamine 0.27, viscosity modifier (Goodrite 752) 0.36, and water
 q.s. to 100 %.

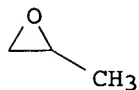
IT 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether 106392-12-5
 , pluronic 10R5
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (aqueous aerosol compns. for delivery of atomized
 oil)
 RN 115-10-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Methane, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9
 CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:553395 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:155456
 TITLE: Topical **sprays** containing film-forming polymers
 INVENTOR(S): Lulla, Amar; Malhotra, Geena; Raut, Preeti
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cipla Limited, India
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000045795	A2	20000810	WO 2000-GB366	20000207
WO 2000045795	A3	20010809		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
IN 186668	A	20011020	IN 1999-BO93	19990205
CA 2359640	AA	20000810	CA 2000-2359640	20000207
AU 2000024472	A5	20000825	AU 2000-24472	20000207
AU 759515	B2	20030417		
BR 2000007997	A	20011030	BR 2000-7997	20000207

Levy 10_089551

EP 1150661	A2	20011107	EP 2000-902727	20000207
EP 1150661	B1	20031022		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002536319	T2	20021029	JP 2000-596915	20000207
NZ 513208	A	20030530	NZ 2000-513208	20000207
AT 252380	E	20031115	AT 2000-902727	20000207
PT 1150661	T	20040227	PT 2000-902727	20000207
ES 2209812	T3	20040701	ES 2000-902727	20000207
ZA 2000005727	A	20001221	ZA 2000-5727	20001017
NO 2001003815	A	20011002	NO 2001-3815	20010803
HK 1042043	A1	20040408	HK 2002-103295	20020502
US 2004213744	A1	20041028	US 2003-686517	20031016
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.			IN 1999-BO92	A 19990205
			IN 1999-BO93	A 19990205
			IN 1999-BO382	A 19990520
			IN 1999-BO582	A 19990817
			WO 1999-GB2998	W 19990909
			IN 2000-BO43	A 20000113
			IN 2000-BO44	A 20000113
			WO 2000-GB366	W 20000207
			US 2000-503843	A1 20000215

AB A topical, medicinal **spray** composition comprises one or more medicaments in a volatile vehicle, and one or more film-forming polymers. When sprayed on a topical site, the composition forms a stable, breathable film from which the medicaments are transdermally available. Preferably, the composition comprises 0.1-30 % of one or more medicaments, 0.1-15 % film-forming polymers, 0.1-10 % solubilizers, 0.1-8 % permeation enhancers, 1.0-10 % plasticizers, and a vehicle q.s. 100 %. The invention includes a **spray** dispenser containing the topical composition. An **aerosol** contained estradiol 2, PVP K-30 6, vinylacetate-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 4, vitamin E 1, polyethylene glycol-6000 2, polyethylene glycol 3, dichlorodifluoromethane 24.9, and trichloromonofluoromethane 57.1 %.

IT **1406-18-4**, Vitamin E **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (solubilizer; topical **sprays** containing film-forming polymers)

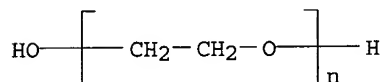
RN 1406-18-4 HCAPLUS

CN Vitamin E (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **54-11-5**, Nicotine **55-63-0**, Nitroglycerin

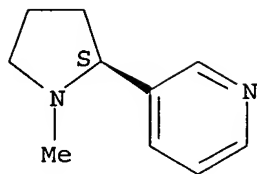
9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (topical **sprays** containing film-forming polymers)

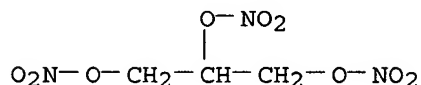
RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS

CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



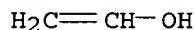
RN 55-63-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 9002-89-5 HCAPLUS
CN Ethenol, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 557-75-5
CMF C2 H4 O



L22 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:135528 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:135528

TITLE: Performance-oriented packaging standards; changes to classification, hazard communication, packaging and handling requirements based on UN standards and agency initiative

CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Dept. of Transportation, Washington, DC, 20590-0001, USA

SOURCE: Federal Register (1990), 55(246), 52402-729, 21 Dec 1990

CODEN: FEREC; ISSN: 0097-6326

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The hazardous materials regulations under the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act are revised based on the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods. The regulations cover the classification of materials, packaging requirements, and package marking, labeling, and shipping documentation, as well as transportation modes and handling, and incident reporting. Performance-oriented stds. are adopted for packaging for bulk and nonbulk transportation, and SI units of measurement generally replace US customary units. Hazardous material descriptions and proper shipping names are tabulated together with hazard class, identification nos., packing group, label required, special provisions, packaging authorizations, quantity limitations, and vessel stowage requirements.

IT 54-11-5, Nicotine 54-11-5D, Nicotine, compds.
55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 56-38-2, Parathion
57-06-7, Allyl isothiocyanate 62-53-3, Aniline,
miscellaneous 76-22-2, Camphor 93-58-3, Methyl

Levy 10_089551

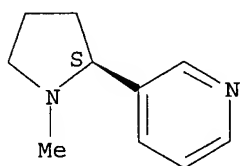
benzoate 98-01-1, Furfural, miscellaneous 98-95-3,
Nitrobenzene, miscellaneous 115-10-6, Dimethyl
ether 118-96-7, Trinitrotoluene 298-00-0,
Methyl parathion 556-61-6, Methyl isothiocyanate
7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, miscellaneous 9003-53-6,
Polystyrene

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PEP (Physical, engineering
or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(packaging and transport of, stds. for)

RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS

CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

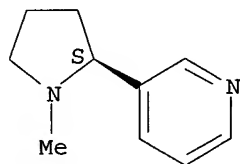
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS

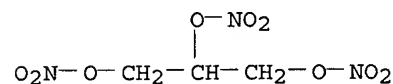
CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



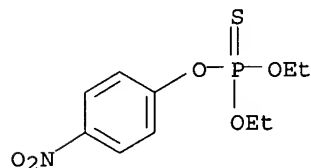
RN 55-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



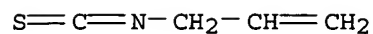
RN 56-38-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

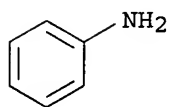


RN 57-06-7 HCAPLUS

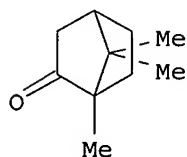
CN 1-Propene, 3-isothiocyanato- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



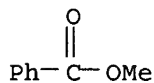
RN 62-53-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



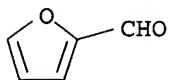
RN 76-22-2 HCAPLUS
CN Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one, 1,7,7-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



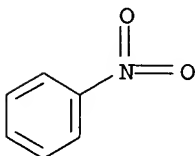
RN 93-58-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, methyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 98-01-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Furancarboxaldehyde (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

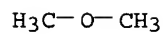


RN 98-95-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, nitro- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



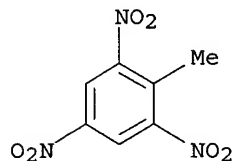
RN 115-10-6 HCAPLUS
CN Methane, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Levy 10_089551



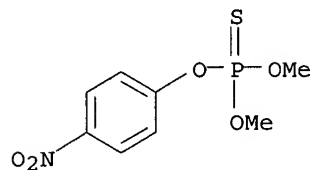
RN 118-96-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3,5-trinitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



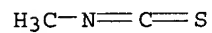
RN 298-00-0 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



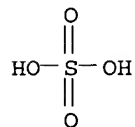
RN 556-61-6 HCAPLUS

CN Methane, isothiocyanato- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7664-93-9 HCAPLUS

CN Sulfuric acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



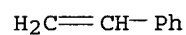
RN 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



=> => d stat que

L1 10395 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON OIL
 L2 543 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON INSECTICID?
 L3 1370 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (HYDROCARBON OR SILIC? OR
 ESTER) AND OIL?
 L4 632 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL?
 L5 22 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DIMETHYL ETHER?/CN
 L15 1339948 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR OIL
 L16 264217 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 OR (HYDROCARBON OR SILICO?
 OR ESTER) (L) OIL
 L17 158848 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 OR INSECTICID?
 L18 659980 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 OR POLYOL
 L19 992 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L15 OR L16) AND L17 AND L18
 L20 14564 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR DIMETHYL(2A) ETHER
 L21 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND L20
 L22 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ?
 OR SPRAY)
 L23 81 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L19 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ?
 OR SPRAY)) NOT L22
 L24 18058 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L15(L) (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ?
 OR SPRAY)) NOT L22
 L25 37 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L24 AND L23

=> d ibib abs hitstr l25 1-37

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:732702 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:195618
 TITLE: Porous bodies and their production, and dispersing
 difficult to dissolve surfactant
 INVENTOR(S): Cooper, Andrew Ian; Duncalf, Duncan; Foster, Alison
 Jayne; Rannard, Stephen Paul; Zhang, Haifei
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unilever PLC, UK; Unilever N. V.; Hindustan Lever
 Limited
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005073300	A1	20050811	WO 2005-GB311	20050128
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2004-1947	A 20040128
			GB 2004-1950	A 20040128

AB The title method is for preparing water-dispersible or water-soluble porous bodies that have an intrusion volume as measured by Hg porosimetry .gtorsim.3 mL/g and comprise a 3 dimensional open-cell lattice containing <10% water-soluble polymeric material and 5-90% of a surfactant, providing that the porous bodies are not spherical beads having an average bead diameter 0.2-5 mm. The method comprises the steps of (a) providing an intimate mixture of the polymeric material and the surfactant (or addnl. insolubles) in a liquid medium, (b) providing a fluid freezing medium at a temperature effective for rapidly freezing the liquid medium, (c) cooling the liquid medium with the fluid freezing medium at a temperature below the f.p. of the liquid medium for

a period to rapidly freeze the liquid medium, and (d) freeze-drying the frozen liquid medium to form the porous bodies by removal of the liquid medium by sublimation. Thus, 1 g sodium dodecyl sulfate was dissolved in 5 mL H₂O and to this aqueous solution was added 0.5 mg oil red in 5 mL cyclohexane with vigorous stirring. The emulsion formed was sprayed into liquid N using a trigger **spray** and the resulting frozen powder was freeze-dried to form a powder. The powder was highly porous, rapidly dissolving and dispersed the hydrophobic dye quickly into water to form a clear red solution

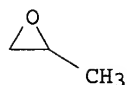
IT 50926-66-4, Oil Red 691397-13-4, Pluronic
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (porous bodies for dispersing difficult to dissolve surfactant and additives into liquid media)
 RN 50926-66-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Oil Red (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 691397-13-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, triblock (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9
 CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:99112 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:171529
 TITLE: Agricultural **spray** adjuvants containing

INVENTOR(S): acids and surfactants for hard water conditions
 Parrish, Scott K.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005026780	A1	20050203	US 2004-853781	20040526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-473540P	P 20030528

AB Agricultural **spray** adjuvants for increasing the efficacy of anionic pesticides and plant growth regulators under hard water conditions are composed of (1) mineral or organic acids that can react or associate with divalent and trivalent cations and (2) cationic surfactants, including polyamine surfactants.

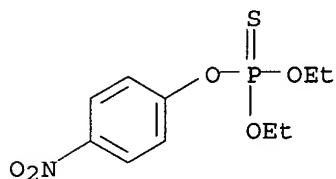
IT 56-38-2, Parathion 60-51-5, Dimethoate 121-75-5, Malathion 2921-88-2, Chloropyrifos 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, biological studies 16752-77-5, Lannate

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(**spray** adjuvants containing acids and surfactants for anionic pesticides and plant growth regulators under hard water conditions)

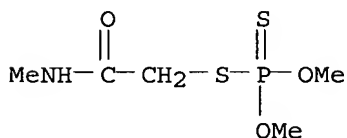
RN 56-38-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-51-5 HCAPLUS

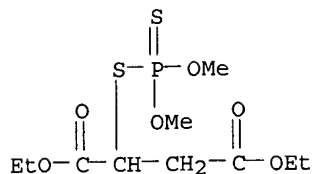
CN Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



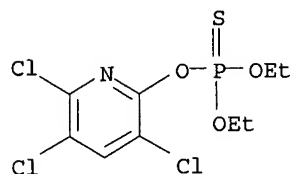
RN 121-75-5 HCAPLUS

CN Butanedioic acid, [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

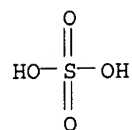
Levy 10_089551



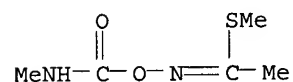
RN 2921-88-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) ester
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7664-93-9 HCAPLUS
CN Sulfuric acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



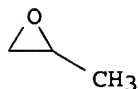
RN 16752-77-5 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



IT 106392-12-5, Block polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(surfactants; **spray** adjuvants containing acids and surfactants
for anionic pesticides and plant growth regulators under hard water
conditions)
RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



L25 ANSWER 3 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:848127 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:290562

TITLE: A process for preparing of chlorpyriphos dust

INVENTOR(S): Maheshwari, Krishna Kumar; Radhakrishnan, Tarur Venkatasubramanian; Bhoge, Satish Eknath

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Searle India Limited, India

SOURCE: Indian, 22 pp.

CODEN: INXXAP

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
IN 182398	A	19990403	IN 1996-BO448	19960902

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IN 1996-BO448 19960902

AB A pesticidal composition is prepared by making a solution of chlorpyriphos with a

min. purity of 94-98%, either by dissolving chlorpyriphos in an organic solvent to form a solution or by heating the chlorpyriphos followed by adding a stabilizer and a deactivator while adding a desired quantity of organic solvent to obtain a 20-40% chlorpyriphos solution. Then, the homogeneous solution of chlorpyriphos is sprayed onto a homogeneous mixture of sorptive free-flowing agent along with an inert carrier to make the balance 100% with no consideration for solvent content, in a blender rotating at 5-25 rpm for 1-8 h while continuously stirring the reaction mixture at 30-70° under vacuum. Thus, 1.5 g chlorpyriphos, 1.5 g epoxidized vegetable oil, 1.6 g polypropylene glycol, and o-xylene were blended to obtain a homogeneous solution to spray on a mixture of 3 g precipitated silica with soap stone to get 100 g of pesticidal composition.

IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

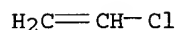
(deactivator; insecticide dust preparation by spraying solution containing chlorpyriphos, stabilizer, and deactivator on carrier mixed with free-flowing agent)

RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS

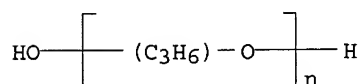
CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

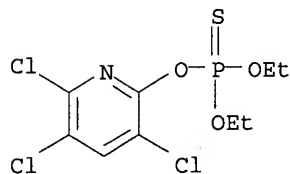
CRN 75-01-4
CMF C2 H3 Cl



RN 25322-69-4 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



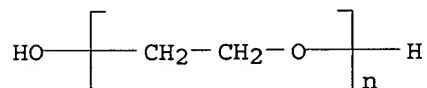
IT 2921-88-2, Chlorpyrifos
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(insecticide dust preparation by spraying solution containing
chlorpyrifos, stabilizer, and deactivator on carrier mixed with
free-flowing agent)
RN 2921-88-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) ester
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 4 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1004976 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:5625
TITLE: Stable nonaqueous suspensions of solid particles in
polyalkylene glycols
INVENTOR(S): Harris, William Franklin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Benchmark Research and Technology, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
Ser. No. 771,226.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

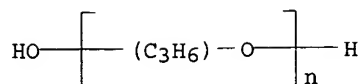
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002193256	A1	20021219	US 2001-905358	20010713
US 6743756	B2	20040601		
US 2002019318	A1	20020214	US 2001-771226	20010126
US 6818597	B2	20041116		
CA 2453293	AA	20030123	CA 2002-2453293	20020711

WO 2003006135 A2 20030123 WO 2002-US22114 20020711
 WO 2003006135 A3 20030410
 WO 2003006135 C2 20040429
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EC, EE, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR
 EP 1406712 A2 20040414 EP 2002-744865 20020711
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
 US 2003220203 A1 20031127 US 2003-441500 20030520
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-771226 A2 20010126
 US 2000-198922P P 20000421
 US 2001-905358 A 20010713
 WO 2002-US22114 W 20020711
 AB A nonaq. suspension comprises (a) solid particles, (b) a polyalkylene glycol, and (c) a suspension stabilizer comprising hydrogenated castor oil or wax. The suspensions of particles in non-aqueous solvents are extremely stable over long periods of time with min. separation of the solvent and no hard packing of the dispersed particles. The suspensions enable a user to rapidly add the suspension to water and mix at low speeds without generating fugitive dust in the process. The suspensions are environmentally safe, biodegradable and may be used in environmentally sensitive applications, such as drilling fluids for offshore areas. A composition comprising the nonaq. suspension can be used as an environmental chemical, an agricultural chemical, a paper production chemical, a textile chemical, an ingredient in a construction or building product (such as paint, cement, textured finishing compound), a cosmetic ingredient, a hair **spray** component, a gelatin substitute, a ceramic material, a cleaning composition, a polish, an ink, a fire extinguishing chemical, a metalworking chemical, an adhesive chemical, an explosive chemical, a flocculant, a water purification compound, a binder chemical for sand, ores or coal, or an oil field chemical
 IT 25322-68-3, Poly(ethylene glycol) 25322-69-4, Poly(propylene glycol) 106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (nonaq. suspensions of solid particles in polyalkylene glycols)
 RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25322-69-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

Levy 10_089551



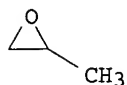
RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O

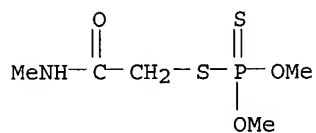


IT 60-51-5, Dimethoate 16752-77-5, Methomyl

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(pesticide, particles; nonaq. suspensions of solid particles in
polyalkylene glycols)

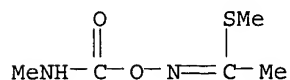
RN 60-51-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 16752-77-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

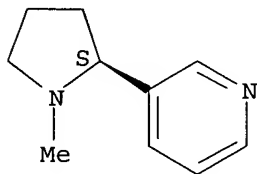


L25 ANSWER 5 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:892523 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:361761
 TITLE: Improved fillers, binders and aerosol generators for cigarettes
 INVENTOR(S): Dittrich, David John; Sutton, Joseph Peter; Coburn, Steven; Figlar, James N.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): British American Tobacco (Investments) Limited, UK
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003092416	A1	20031113	WO 2003-GB1446	20030402
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2484064	AA	20031113	CA 2003-2484064	20030402
BR 2003009549	A	20050201	BR 2003-9549	20030402
EP 1501382	A1	20050202	EP 2003-712445	20030402
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005523715	T2	20050811	JP 2004-500612	20030402
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2002-9690 A 20020427				
WO 2003-GB1446 W 20030402				
AB The invention relates to a smoking article incorporating a smoking material comprising three main components, namely a non-combustible inorg. filler, an alginic binder and aerosol generating means. The smoking material is combined with tobacco material, which may be treated with addnl. humectant, to provide a smoking article that has an aerosol transfer efficiency ratio of greater than 4.0.				
IT 54-11-5, Nicotine				
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (improved fillers, binders and aerosol generators for cigarettes)				
RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS				
CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



IT 9003-07-0, Polypropylene
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(improved fillers, binders and **aerosol** generators for
cigarettes)

RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1

CMF C3 H6



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:194509 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:209965

TITLE: Cellulose-containing compositions and **sprays**

INVENTOR(S): Ono, Hirofumi; Amakawa, Hideki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asahi Kasei Corporation, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003073229	A2	20030312	JP 2001-266312	20010903
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-266312	20010903

AB The comps. for **sprays** contain cellulose particulates having average
d.p. ≤ 100 , type I crystal fraction ≤ 0.1 , type II crystal
fraction ≤ 0.4 , and average particle size $\leq 2 \mu\text{m}$ and liquid
dispersion media, and have cellulose concns. 0.1-5.0 weight% and the maximum
viscosity (η_{max}) $\geq 1 + 10^3 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ (in viscosity-shear
stress curve measured with a cone-plate rotational viscometer at
25° in the shear rate range including $1 + 10^{-3}$ to $1 + 10^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$). The comps. may contain oily compds., moisturizers,
surfactants, metal oxides, UV-shielding agents, inorg. salts, metal
powders, gums, dyes, pigments, SiO₂-based compds., latexes, water-soluble
polymers, amino acids, cosmetic components, pharmaceuticals,
insecticides, deodorants, antibacterials, antiseptics, and/or
perfumes. An aqueous dispersion containing 0.5 weight% cellulose (prepared
from pulp)
showed $\eta_{\text{max}} 2 + 10^3 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$, good sprayability, and good
thickness.

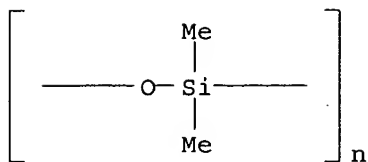
IT 9016-00-6, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, sru 25322-68-3
, Polyethylene glycol 25322-68-3D, hydrogenated castor
oil derivs.

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); NUU (Other
use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

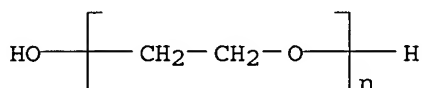
(spray comps. containing cellulose as thickener)

RN 9016-00-6 HCAPLUS

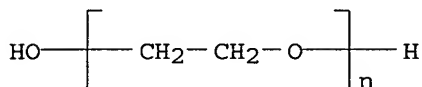
CN Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)] (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 7 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:657934 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:206536
 TITLE: Cubic liquid crystalline compositions and methods for their preparation
 INVENTOR(S): Spicer, Patrick Thomas; Small, William Broderick, II; Lynch, Matthew Lawrence
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002066014	A2	20020829	WO 2002-US4776	20020219
WO 2002066014	A3	20030904		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

US 2002160040	A1	20021031	US 2001-990552	20011121
CA 2434647	AA	20020829	CA 2002-2434647	20020219
EP 1361865	A2	20031119	EP 2002-721031	20020219
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004521125	T2	20040715	JP 2002-565574	20020219

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-269953P	P	20010220
US 2001-990552	A	20011121
WO 2002-US4776	W	20020219

AB A dry powder cubic gel precursor comprising an encapsulating compound, an amphiphile capable of forming a cubic liquid crystalline phase, and optionally

a solvent is described. The encapsulating compound (A), amphiphile (B), and optional solvent (C) are present in mass fractions relative to each other such that $1.0 = a + b + c$, wherein a is the mass fraction of A, b is the mass fraction of B, and c is the mass fraction of C. Further, $1.0 > a > 0$, $1.0 > b > 0$, $1.0 > c > 0$ and a, b, and c do not fall within a cubic liquid crystalline phase region on a phase diagram representing phase behavior

of A, B, and C. A method of making the cubic gel precursor comprises the steps of: (i) dissolving an encapsulating compound in a solvent; (ii) adding an amphiphile; (iii) mixing the encapsulating compound and amphiphile, wherein steps (i), (ii), and (iii) are performed in any order; (iv) **atomizing** the mixture obtained; and, (v) drying the mixture. For example, an active ingredient (fatty acid solution) was encapsulated in powders made by **spray**-drying a liquid solution. The liquid solution was prepared from a premix of 67% water and 33% starch at 70°. A second solution of 90% monoolein and 10% fatty acid mix (20% omega-3, 80% triglyceride **oil**) was prepared at 60°. The **oil** solution was then added to the starch-water solution forming a 9% monoolein,

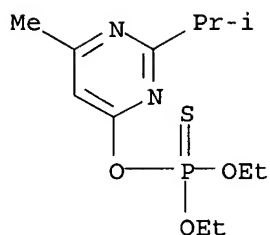
30% starch, 60% water, and 1% fatty acid mixture. A high shear mixing system was used to keep the system mixed and maintained above 90°. The mixture was then pumped at a rate of 8 mL/min through the liquid side of a twin-fluid **atomizer**, with slight adjustments being made to the flow rate to keep the temperature of the exit air in the system between 90-100°. The liquid feed was **atomized** with air at a pressure of 42.6 psi (293.5 kPa). Upon drying, the powder has a composition of 22.5% monoolein, 75% starch, and 2.5% fatty acid mixture. The powder appears to exhibit a bimodal size distribution of larger 10 µm particles and smaller 3-5 µm particles, all of which exhibit the classical shrinkage that is characteristic of starch capsules during their cooling. The uniform appearance of the powders can be an excellent indicator that the fatty acid active is encapsulated within the starch shells.

IT 333-41-5, Diazinon

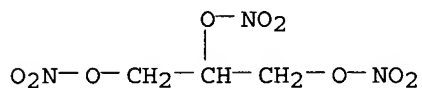
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of powders as precursors of cubic liquid crystalline gel particles)

RN 333-41-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-[6-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-4-pyrimidinyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



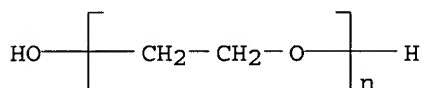
IT 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 1406-18-4, Vitamin E
 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 106392-12-5, Poloxamer
 407
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of powders as precursors of cubic liquid crystalline gel
 particles)
 RN 55-63-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1406-18-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Vitamin E (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

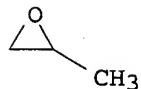
RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)



RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9
 CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O



L25 ANSWER 8 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:606304 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:136367

TITLE: Oil-based insecticidal miticidal composition.

INVENTOR(S): Tanaka, Yasunobu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

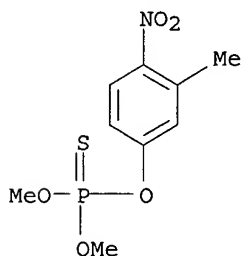
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002226311	A2	20020814	JP 2001-179804	20010614
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-360668	A 20001128

AB The title oil-based insecticidal miticidal composition (I) is prepared from imiprothrin and ≥ 1 pyrethroids 0.02-50, and polyglycerin fatty esters 100 weight parts. I may further contains oil solvent and/or propellant.

IT 122-14-5, Fenitrothion 26002-80-2, Phenothrin 36675-34-0D, Hexaglycerin, fatty ester
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (oil-based insecticidal miticidal composition)

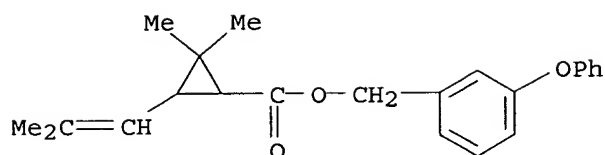
RN 122-14-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(3-methyl-4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 26002-80-2 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)-, (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 36675-34-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Hexaglycerol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:502726 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:68164

TITLE: Pharmaceutical aerosols containing hydrofluorocarbon propellants and devices for their administration

INVENTOR(S): Goodman, Michael; Lindahl, Ake

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biogland Ireland (R&D) Limited, Ire.

SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 913,226, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

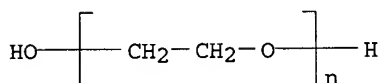
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6413496	B1	20020702	US 1999-325927	19990604
WO 9824420	A1	19980611	WO 1997-GB3360	19971204
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
ZA 9710923	A	19980902	ZA 1997-10923	19971204
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1996-25171	A 19961204
			GB 1996-26449	A 19961220
			US 1997-913226	B2 19970909
			WO 1997-GB3360	A2 19971204

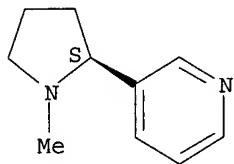
AB A device for providing pharmaceutical doses comprising a container, filled with a pharmaceutical composition including a pharmaceutically active agent in a solution of liquefied 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a), or 1,1,1,2,3,3,3 heptafluoropropane (HFC-227) and a carrier. The carrier can be a pharmaceutically acceptable alc., polyol, (poly)alkoxy derivative, fatty acid alkyl ester, polyalkylene glycol, or DMSO. The device includes a valve arranged for delivering aerosol doses of said pharmaceutical composition to the exterior of the container, and at least a portion of the device is formed from a polyester. For example, a composition comprising beclomethasone dipropionate (BDP) with HFC- 134a suitable for use in a device of this invention was formulated from the following ingredients (by weight): BDP 0.164%, ethanol 96% 4.992%, and HFC-134a. Each expelled dose of the this formulation is approx. 25 μ L and provides 50

IT μg of BDP.
25322-68-3
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (aerosols containing hydrofluorocarbon propellants and devices
 for their administration)
 RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

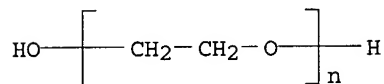


IT **54-11-5**, Nicotine **25322-68-3D**, sorbitan fatty acid
 esters **106392-12-5**, Oxyethylene-oxypropylene block copolymer
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (aerosols containing hydrofluorocarbon propellants and devices
 for their administration)
 RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

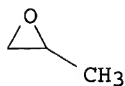


RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:144746 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:162729
TITLE: Preparation of microemulsified slow-releasing
insecticide as aerosol
INVENTOR(S): Huang, Qingzhen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 6 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1305710	A	20010801	CN 2001-102255	20010120
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2001-102255	20010120

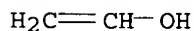
AB The **insecticide** comprises tetramethrin 0.2-0.6, pyrethrin 0.4-0.8, synergist 0.8-1.8, water-soluble macromol. slow-releasing agent 0.5-5, emulsifier 8-20, softened water 60-85%, and addnl. propellant. The pyrethrin is selected from one or more of permethrin, cypermethrin and deltamethrin; the synergist from octachlorodipropyl ether or oxidized piperonyl Bu ether; and the emulsifier from polyoxyethylene castor oil or polyoxyethylene ether. The product is highly effective, and low in cost and toxicity.

IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 25322-68-3
52315-07-8, Cypermethrin
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of microemulsified slow-releasing **insecticide as aerosol**)

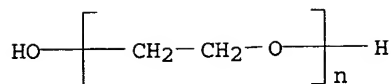
RN 9002-89-5 HCAPLUS
CN Ethenol, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

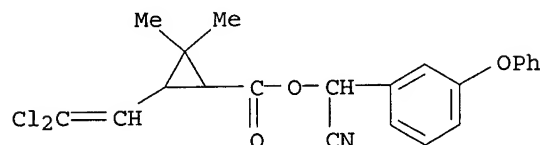
CRN 557-75-5
CMF C2 H4 O



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 52315-07-8 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-,
cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L25 ANSWER 11 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:369664 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:349406

TITLE: Wetting agents containing nonionic surfactants or
slightly volatile esters for **insecticidal**
screen door **spray**INVENTOR(S): Yamaguchi, Masanaga; Ito, Tatsue; Kanno, Hiroki; Kado,
Katsuyoshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Earth Chemical Co., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

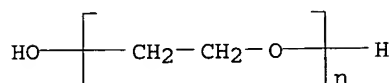
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001139402	A2	20010522	JP 2000-1791	20000107
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-248948	A 19990902

AB Te wetting agents contain ≥ 1 selected from nonionic surfactants and slightly-volatile esters such as fatty acid esters, dibasic acid esters, etc. Application of a **spray** containing an aqueous solution containing 0.0025% (weight/volume) permethrin and 0.025% (weight/volume) hexyl laurate to a screen door showed high knockdown effect against *Nephotettix cincticeps*.

IT **25322-68-3D**, castor **oil** derivs., oleate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(screen door **insecticidal sprays** containing nonionic surfactants or slightly volatile **esters** as wetting agents)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

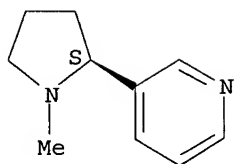


L25 ANSWER 12 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:880937 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:46783
 TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions for nasal administration
 of water-soluble drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Klocker, Norbert
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hexal A.-G., Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000074652	A1	20001214	WO 2000-EP4800	20000526
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 19925289	A1	20001207	DE 1999-19925289	19990602
DE 19936545	A1	20010208	DE 1999-19936545	19990803
EP 1189596	A1	20020327	EP 2000-935121	20000526
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2005505491	T2	20050224	JP 2001-501189	20000526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19925289 A 19990602				
DE 1999-19936545 A 19990803				
WO 2000-EP4800 W 20000526				
AB The invention relates to a nasally administered pharmaceutical composition comprised of at least 1 water-soluble drug, neutral oil and, optionally, at least one solubilizer, whereby the addition of preservatives and propellants can be dispensed with. The composition contains essentially no water. Polyhexanide 20 mg was dissolved in 100 mL LMiglyol-812, the solution was sterilized and filled into a pump-spray.				
IT 54-11-5, Nicotine 59-02-9, α -Tocopherol				
59-02-9D, α -Tocopherol, esters 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, C16-18-alkyl esters, sodium salts, biological studies				
106392-12-5, Poloxamer				
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(pharmaceutical compns. for nasal administration of water-soluble drugs)				
RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS				
CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

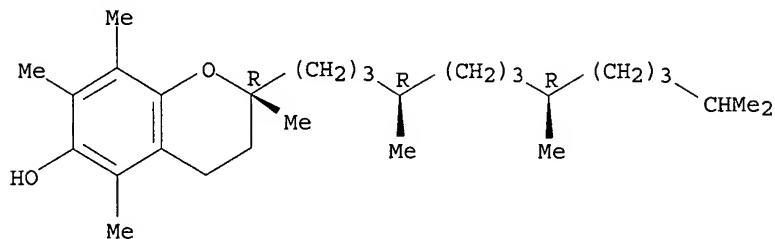
Levy 10_089551



RN 59-02-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-ol, 3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-[(4R,8R)-4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl]-, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

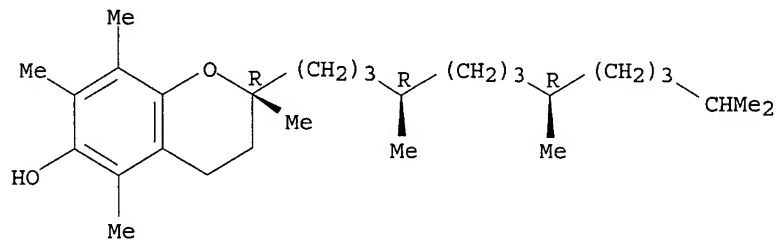
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 59-02-9 HCAPLUS

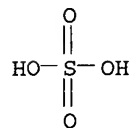
CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-ol, 3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-[(4R,8R)-4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl]-, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 7664-93-9 HCAPLUS

CN Sulfuric acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



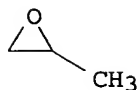
RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 13 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:865097 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:32988

TITLE: Nasal pharmaceutical composition for water-soluble drugs

INVENTOR(S): Kloecker, Norbert

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hexal A.-G., Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19925289	A1	20001207	DE 1999-19925289	19990602
WO 2000074652	A1	20001214	WO 2000-EP4800	20000526
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1189596	A1	20020327	EP 2000-935121	20000526
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2005505491	T2	20050224	JP 2001-501189	20000526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			DE 1999-19925289	A 19990602
			DE 1999-19936545	A 19990803
			WO 2000-EP4800	W 20000526

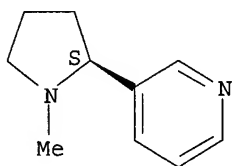
AB A pharmaceutical composition for nasal administration consists of at least a water-soluble drug, neutral oil, and a solution mediator, in which no preservatives and propellants are present and the composition is essentially water-free. Thus, polyhexanide was dissolved in Miglyol-840 and the

Levy 10_089551

composition was sterilized and filled into a pump **spray**.

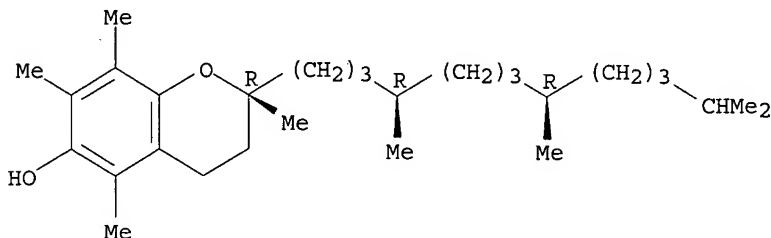
IT 54-11-5, (-)-Nicotine 59-02-9, α -Tocopherol
59-02-9D, α -Tocopherol, esters 7664-93-9D,
Sulfuric acid, C16-18-esters, sodium salt, biological studies
25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, cetostearyl ether
106392-12-5, Poloxamer
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nasal pharmaceutical composition for water-soluble drugs)
RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



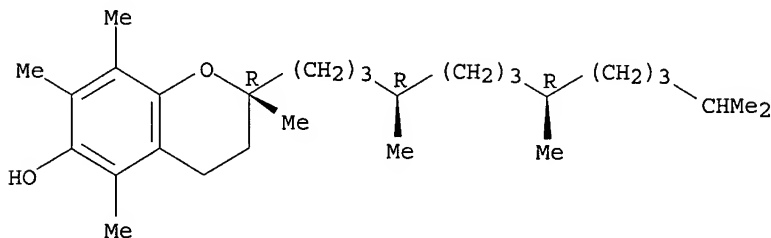
RN 59-02-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-ol, 3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-[(4R,8R)-4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl]-, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

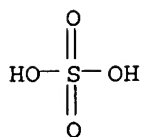


RN 59-02-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-ol, 3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-[(4R,8R)-4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl]-, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

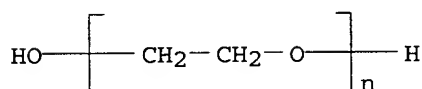
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 7664-93-9 HCAPLUS
CN Sulfuric acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

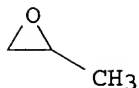


RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



L25 ANSWER 14 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:394194 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:58805

TITLE: Pharmaceutical aerosol compositions and devices comprising fluorocarbon propellants and polyol carriers

INVENTOR(S): McCarthy, Paul; Goodman, Michael; Lindahl, Ake

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bioglan Ireland (R & D) Limited, Ire.; McCarthy, Paul; Goodman, Michael; Lindahl, Ake

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

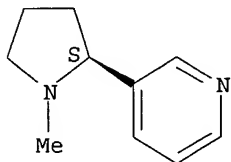
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

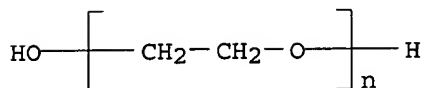
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9824420	A1	19980611	WO 1997-GB3360	19971204
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2273835	AA	19980611	CA 1997-2273835	19971204
AU 9854028	A1	19980629	AU 1998-54028	19971204
AU 726510	B2	20001109		
ZA 9710923	A	19980902	ZA 1997-10923	19971204
EP 1011646	A1	20000628	EP 1997-947786	19971204
EP 1011646	B1	20050817		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
NZ 336049	A	20000929	NZ 1997-336049	19971204
JP 2001505171	T2	20010417	JP 1998-525362	19971204
AT 301991	E	20050915	AT 1997-947786	19971204
NO 9902677	A	19990715	NO 1999-2677	19990602
US 6413496	B1	20020702	US 1999-325927	19990604
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			GB 1996-25171	A 19961204
			GB 1996-26449	A 19961220
			US 1997-913226	B2 19970909
			WO 1997-GB3360	W 19971204
AB	A device for providing pharmaceutical doses comprising a container, filled with a pharmaceutical composition including a pharmaceutically active agent in a solution of liquefied 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a), or 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC-227) and a carrier. The carrier can be a pharmaceutically acceptable alc., polyol , (poly)alkoxy derivative, fatty acid alkyl ester, polyalkylene glycol, or DMSO. The device includes valve means arranged for delivering aerosol doses of said pharmaceutical composition to the exterior of the container, and at least a portion of the device is formed from a polyester. An aerosol device contained beclomethasone dipropionate (I) 0.164, 96% ethanol 4.992, and HFC-134a 94.844%. It expelled dose of the above formulation was .apprx. 25µL and provided 50µg of I. A schematic drawing of the aerosol is depicted.			
IT	54-11-5, Nicotine 25322-68-3 106392-12-5, Polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene block copolymer RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (pharmaceutical aerosol compns. and devices comprising fluorocarbon propellants and polyol carriers)			
RN	54-11-5 HCAPLUS			
CN	Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



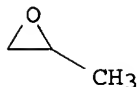
RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 15 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:207739 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:196426

TITLE: Adjuvant for sprayable mixes of herbicides and insecticides

INVENTOR(S): Bodulovic, Zeljko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Monsanto Australia Limited, Australia

SOURCE: Pat. Specif. (Aust.), 61 pp.

CODEN: ALXXAP

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

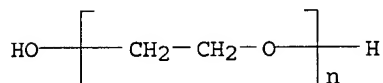
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
AU 674100	B2	19961205	AU 1994-77424	19941025
AU 9477424	A1	19950511		
AU 9477400	A1	19950511	AU 1994-77400	19941024

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AU 1993-1974 A 19931025

AB The invention provides **spray**-assisting/**spray** compatibility-assisting, adjuvant compns. in concentrate-form, suitable for preparing sprayable mixes of herbicide and **insecticide**

formulations, comprising triacylglycerols-based vegetable oil(s) together with: (i) a nonionic ethylene oxide condensate of alc. or fatty alc. surfactant; and/or (ii) a nonionic ethylene oxide **ester** of fatty acid emulsifier/antistatic agent. Thus, Roundup was formulated with canola oil and Teric OF 6. The concentrate-form adjuvant compns. avoid the comparatively larger amts. of surfactants commonly used in preparing sprayable mixes or herbicide and **insecticide** formulations. They are suitable for preparing sprayable mixes of incompatible formulations of herbicides and **insecticides**, which present a problem with respect to sludge formation that causes blockage of the **spray**-nozzles of spraying equipment, when field-use sprayable mixes are prepared from incompatible formulations of such agents. The invention also provides sprayable mixes or formulations of **insecticides** and herbicides containing the concentrate-form adjuvant compns.

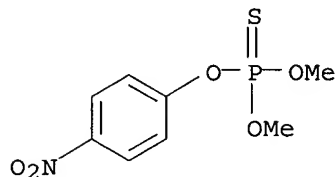
IT 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, esters with fatty acids
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (adjuvants for sprayable mixes of herbicides and **insecticides**)
)
 RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 16 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:170904 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:170904
 TITLE: Nonwoven barriers to pesticides
 AUTHOR(S): Easter, Elizabeth Pratt
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Kentucky, Lexington, KY, USA
 SOURCE: Book Pap. - Int. Nonwoven Fabr. Conf. (1990), 331-44.
 INDA, Assoc. Nonwoven Fabrics Ind.: Cary, N. C.
 CODEN: 58HRA3
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Fabrics from nonwoven Tyvek polypropylene (I) fibers were not penetrated by Chlorobenzilate, Dicofol, or Ethion pesticide **sprays**, whether treated with a fluorocarbon or untreated. Other fabrics with equally good barrier properties to pesticides included unfinished Sontara, SMS, and an exptl. I nonwoven fabric. Several methods for evaluating barrier properties are discussed.
 IT 9003-07-0, Polypropylene
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (fibers, nonwoven, barrier properties of, to pesticide **sprays**)
)
 RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 115-07-1
 CMF C3 H6



IT 298-00-0, Methyl parathion
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (pesticide **sprays**, barrier properties of nonwoven fabrics to)
 RN 298-00-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



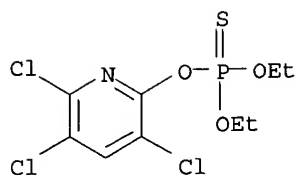
L25 ANSWER 17 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:168367 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:168367
 TITLE: Pesticidal emulsions for plastic pipe spraying devices.
 INVENTOR(S): Shizawa, Hisayasu; Matsunaga, Hideki; Inagaki, Yoshitami
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sankyo Co., Ltd., Japan; Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03287504	A2	19911218	JP 1990-88456	19900403
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-88456	19900403

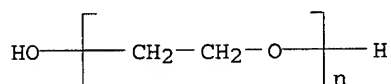
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 116:168367

AB The title emulsions contain e.g. **insecticides** 0.1-60, anionic or nonionic surfactants 0.50-25, and glycol ether solvents R(OA)nOH (R = H in C1-4 alkyl; A = C2-5 alkylene; n = 1-4) to 100%. The preparation is diluted 5-10-fold prior to spraying. The emulsions are stable and noncorrosive to a plastic pipe. An **insecticide** emulsion consisted of permethrin 5, polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether 3.8, Ca dodecylbenzenesulfonate 2.5, and diethylene glycol monomethyl ether 88.7 parts. The formulation was stable for ≥6 mo. and effective against household insects.

IT 2921-88-2
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (emulsions containing surfactants and glycol ethers and)
 RN 2921-88-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



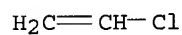
IT 25322-68-3D, alkylphenyl ethers
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (insecticide emulsions containing)
 RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-29-6, Polybutene
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (pipes, for agrochem. emulsion sprays)
 RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

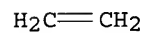
CRN 75-01-4
 CMF C2 H3 Cl



RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
 CMF C2 H4



RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1
 CMF C3 H6



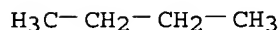
RN 9003-29-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Butene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 25167-67-3
 CMF C4 H8
 CCI IDS

CM 2

CRN 106-97-8
 CMF C4 H10



L25 ANSWER 18 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:126700 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:126700

TITLE: Thickening agents for oils containing
insecticides for spraying

INVENTOR(S): Shiozawa, Kazunobu; Kashiwazaki, Seisaku

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Koshii Preserving Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62234002	A2	19871014	JP 1986-75694	19860401
JP 02019801	B4	19900507		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-75694 19860401

AB Polyisobutylene, a thickening agent, (1-5% by weight) with mol. weight ranging between 10,000 and 100,000 is added to aromatic hydrocarbon solvents and/or aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents. This pesticide preparation with higher viscosity

is more safely applied by spraying than conventional **sprays** with low viscosity. An **insecticide** was prepared consisting of chlordene 1, IF-1000 (a preservative) 1, polyisobutylene (mol. weight 30,000; Tetrax 3-T) 1, and kerosene 97% by weight

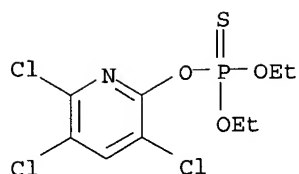
IT 2921-88-2, Chlorpyrifos

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
 USES (Uses)

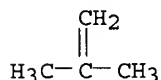
(as **insecticide**, oils containing thickening agents and,
 for spraying)

RN 2921-88-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) ester
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

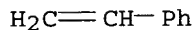


IT 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (as thickening agent, insecticide oil containing, for spraying)
 RN 9003-27-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propene, 2-methyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 115-11-7
 CMF C4 H8

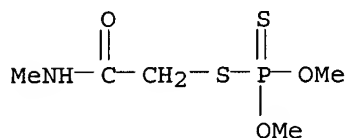


L25 ANSWER 19 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:204960 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:204960
 TITLE: Residual and topical toxicity of various insecticides to the lesser mealworm (Coleoptera:Tenebrionidae)
 AUTHOR(S): Vaughan, J. A.; Turner, E. C., Jr.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Entomol., Virginia Polytech. Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA, 24061, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1984), 77(1), 216-20
 CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The relative toxicities of 7 insecticides to adult and late instar lesser mealworms (Alphitobius diaperinus) were evaluated and the residual activity of permethrin [52645-53-1] and carbaryl [63-25-2] on polystyrene [9003-53-6] and unpainted plywood was compared. In the residual activity tests, insecticide performance was altered by differences in formulation, surface type, and life stage of the insect. Wettable powder formulations were more effective on polystyrene than were emulsifiable concentrate formulations. Residual activity of permethrin and carbaryl was longer and more effective on polystyrene surfaces than on unpainted plywood. Tetrachlorvinphos [22248-79-9] (0.50%) gave excellent control on both surfaces. In the topical application expts., permethrin, famphur [52-85-7], and tetrachlorvinphos were most toxic. Dimethoate [60-51-5], tetrachlorvinphos, carbaryl, and propoxur [114-26-1] were more toxic to late instars than to adults. The reverse was true for malathion [121-75-5]. Protection administered to polystyrene insulation by surface sprays may be nullified by the burrowing habits of the insect. Toxicity profiles of different mealworm populations may depend on different spray regimes within poultry houses.

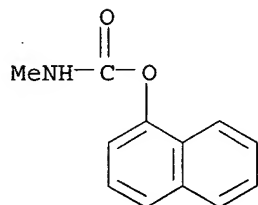
IT 9003-53-6
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (panels, carbaryl and permethrin residual activity on)
 RN 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 100-42-5
 CMF C8 H8



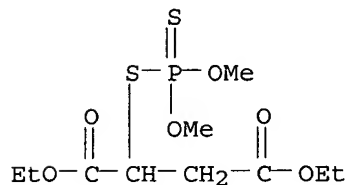
IT 60-51-5 63-25-2 121-75-5
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (toxicity of, to lesser mealworm, factors affecting)
 RN 60-51-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



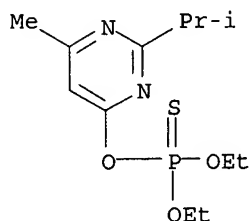
RN 63-25-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



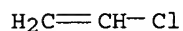
RN 121-75-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Butanedioic acid, [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



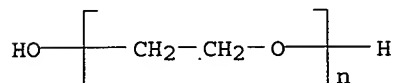
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:456252 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:56252
 TITLE: Agents influencing russet on 'Golden Delicious' apple fruits
 AUTHOR(S): Creasy, L. L.; Swartz, H. J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pomol., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science (1981), 106(2), 203-6
 CODEN: JOSHB5; ISSN: 0003-1062
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Russet on Golden Delicious apple (*Malus domestica*) was induced by **sprays** of daminozide [1596-84-5], Diazinon [333-41-5], superior oil, and by environmental factors. Russet severity was reduced by application of a SiO₂ formulation and by protecting fruit from environmental conditions by bagging, plastic covers, or by filtering ambient air.
 IT 333-41-5
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (apple fruit russet induction by)
 RN 333-41-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-[6-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-4-pyrimidinyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9002-86-2 25322-68-3
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (apple fruit russet response to)
 RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 75-01-4
 CMF C2 H3 Cl



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 21 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:401925 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:1925
 TITLE: Stable, pesticidal composition
 INVENTOR(S): Juvin, Pierre; Mareau, Pierre
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Arsene Valere S.a. r.l., Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 5 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2447681	A1	19800829	FR 1979-2445	19790131
FR 2447681	B1	19831118		
BE 888783	A7	19810828	BE 1981-10219	19810513
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1979-2445	A 19790131

AB Liquid stable, **insecticidal** formulations, for use as **spray** (aerosol) are prepared from pyrethrins, a fatty acid **polyol ester**, an essential oil (lavender or citronellol) and a solvent. Thus, a formulation is given, containing 1% pyrethrin, 2% lavender oil, 10% Cethiol HE, 57% water, and 30% alc. Applied as a **spray**, the formulation was 100% lethal to lice within 5 min, whereas a com. lindane formulation gave 100% mortality within 1 h.

L25 ANSWER 22 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:401839 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:1839
 TITLE: The persistence of **insecticide spray** deposits on woven polypropylene and jute sacking
 AUTHOR(S): Webley, David J.; Kilminster, Kenneth M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Trop. Stored Prod. Cent., Trop. Prod. Inst., Slough, UK
 SOURCE: Pesticide Science (1980), 11(6), 667-73
 CODEN: PSSCBG; ISSN: 0031-613X
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB In a trial, simulating the **spray** treatment of bags, the persistence and biol. activity of **insecticide spray** deposits on jute and woven polypropylene [9003-07-0] sheets were compared. Also, the build-up of residues in thin layers of maize under the sprayed sheets was determined. The **insecticides** had much shorter persistence on polypropylene than on jute, and this was coupled with higher residues on the grain. However, the deposits on polypropylene retained equal or greater activity against Sitophilus zeamais and Tribolium castaneum than the deposits on jute, despite the loss of surface deposit. Wettable powder formulations had a slightly greater surface persistence than emulsifiable concs. and resulted in smaller residues in the grain. Thus, use of **insecticide sprays** on woven polypropylene rather than on jute bags, and a wettable powder formulation of a nonvolatile **insecticide** of low mammalian toxicity appears the best choice. Of the **insecticides** tested, the pyrethroid permethrin [52645-53-1] (cis : trans ratio 25:75) was the most effective and gave the least residue in the grain.

IT 9003-07-0
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)

Levy 10 089551

(insecticide spray deposits on sacking of jute and, comparison of)

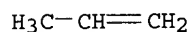
RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS

CN	1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI)	(CA INDEX NAME)
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CM 1

CRN 115-07-1

CMF C3 H6



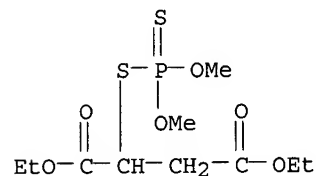
IT 121-75-5 122-14-5

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(jute and polypropylene sacking **spray** deposits of)

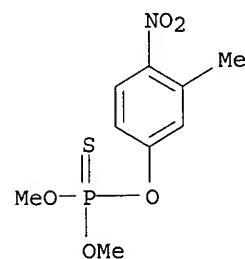
RN 121-75-5 HCAPLUS

Butanedioic acid, [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]-, diethyl ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 122-14-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(3-methyl-4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 23 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:598786 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:198786

TITLE: Water in oil emulsions

INVENTOR(S) : Hughett, Paul D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peterson/Puritan, Inc., USA

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 27 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2850488	A1	19790523	DE 1978-2850488	19781121
US 4350605	A	19820921	US 1977-854062	19771122
AU 7841723	A1	19790531	AU 1978-41723	19781120
FR 2409081	A1	19790615	FR 1978-32800	19781121
GB 2009617	A	19790620	GB 1978-45376	19781121
JP 54084883	A2	19790706	JP 1978-143483	19781122

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1977-854062 A 19771122

AB A nonflammable vehicle for aerosol sprays is a water-in-oil emulsion containing an oily liquid and emulsifier consisting of finely-divided montmorillonite mineral rendered compatible with oily liquid by treatment with a quaternary ammonium cation containing $\geq 10C$, polar, organic dispersant, and a partial ester of C_{10} -20 fatty acid with an aliphatic polyol, containing 3-18 OH. Thus, an aerosol deodorant composition was prepared with Al chloride hydroxide as the antiperspirant, glycerol tetramer oleate [9007-48-1] as the partial ester, stearalkonium hectorite as the montmorillonite derivative, iso-Pr myristate and cyclomethicone [9016-00-6] as the oily liqs., in propylene carbonate as the dispersant.

L25 ANSWER 24 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:434251 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:34251

TITLE: Treatment of vinyl chloride

INVENTOR(S): Kagiya, Tsutomu; Takemoto, Katsuo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 51031675	A2	19760317	JP 1974-105794	19740912
JP 55030681	B4	19800813		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1974-105794 A 19740912

AB PVC [9002-86-2] or a vinyl chloride (I) copolymer was used as a carrier for pyrethrin (II) [121-29-9] and parathion (III) [56-38-2] to prepare insecticides. Thus, a spray containing a II-III mixture 12, petroleum compds. 88, propane 26.4, butane 64.3, 1:1 Freon 11-Freon 12 18.6, and I 116 g was irradiated with γ -ray at 0.11 Mrad/hr for 100 hr and mixed (10 g) with 100 g kerosine and 20 parts Triclene to prepare an insecticide.

IT 9002-86-2

RL: USES (Uses)

(carriers, for insecticides)

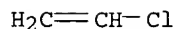
RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-01-4

CMF C2 H3 Cl



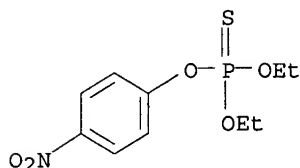
IT 56-38-2

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(insecticides, carriers for, vinyl chloride polymers as)

RN 56-38-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 25 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:473543 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:73543

TITLE: Liquid soluble packet

INVENTOR(S): Houston, Walter A.; Brunn, Lynn K.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3877928	A	19750415	US 1970-80246	19701012
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1967-659029	A2 19670808

AB Poly(vinyl alcohol) [9002-89-5] packets containing premeasured pesticidal compns. were readily dissolved in water, thus facilitating the mixing operation. For example a composition containing carbaryl [63-25-2] 22, maneb [12427-38-2] 19, lignosulfonate 12, attaclay 3%, CaCO₃ diluent 35, alkyl aryl polyether alc. 5, and inert reaction impurities 4%, was packaged in poly(vinyl alc.) packets for use as a fungicidal-insecticidal spray for vegetables.

IT 9002-89-5

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(water-soluble pesticidal packets composed of)

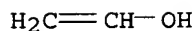
RN 9002-89-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethenol, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

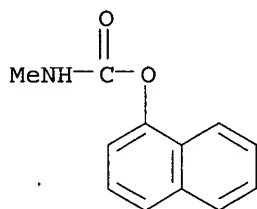
CM 1

CRN 557-75-5

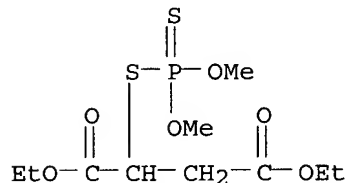
CMF C2 H4 O



IT 63-25-2 121-75-5
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (water-soluble poly(vinyl alc.) pesticidal packet containing)
 RN 63-25-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



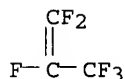
RN 121-75-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Butanedioic acid, [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]-, diethyl ester (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 26 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:463085 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:63085
 TITLE: Elastomers in **aerosols**
 AUTHOR(S): Tauscher, Wolfgang
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fed. Rep. Ger.
 SOURCE: Seifen, Oele, Fette, Wachse (1972), 98(10), 293-9
 CODEN: SOFWAF; ISSN: 0173-5500
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: German
 AB Buna, neoprene, Viton, **silicone** rubber, and Vulkollan were studied and tested for use as **aerosol** valve material. Buna and neoprene had the best combination of phys. and chemical properties for a wide variety of **aerosol sprays**, such as hair **spray**, deodorant, sun-tan oil, **insecticide spray**, etc.
 IT 9011-17-0
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (rubber, **aerosol** valves)
 RN 9011-17-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-, polymer with 1,1-difluoroethene (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 116-15-4
CMF C3 F6



CM 2

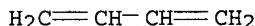
CRN 75-38-7
CMF C2 H2 F2



IT 9003-17-2
(rubber, butadiene; aerosol valves)
RN 9003-17-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

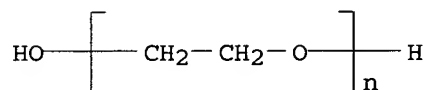
CM 1

CRN 106-99-0
CMF C4 H6

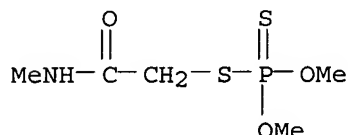


L25 ANSWER 27 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:401505 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:1505
TITLE: **Spray** additives for insecticidal
selectivity to injurious vs. beneficial insects
AUTHOR(S): Johansen, Carl
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Entomol., Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA,
USA
SOURCE: Environmental Entomology (1972), 1(1), 51-4
CODEN: EVETBX; ISSN: 0046-225X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Use of liquid **insecticide** formulations or addition of oily materials
to **spray** mixts. improved the safety to honeybees, Apis
mellifera, by causing greater sorption of the liquid material on the plant
surface tissue as compared with powder materials. Bees did not pick up
the residues left by oil mixts. as readily as they did powders.
Plastic and latex-resin additives such as Polyox WSR 301 [25322-68-3],
Cellosize QP 4400 [9004-62-0], UCAR Latex 680 [11114-07-1] also acted as
safeners for **insecticidal** **sprays**. This was probably due to a locking in or
coating effect which reduced the contact of bees with the **insecticidal**
residues. The addition of 2,4-DB [94-82-6] (2 lb/gal) also caused
considerable reduction in the residual toxic hazard of dimethoate [

IT 60-51-5] to bees.
 IT 25322-68-3
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (insecticidal additive, for honeybee safety enhancement)
 RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 60-51-5
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (insecticide, additives for, for honeybee safety enhancement)
 RN 60-51-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 28 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:11862 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:11862
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:2193g-h
 TITLE: Tests with acaricides to control Tetranychus urticae [Tetranychus althaeae] on cucumbers
 AUTHOR(S): Gould, H. J.; Kingham, H. G.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Agr. Advisory Serv., Cambridge, UK
 SOURCE: Plant Pathology (1964), 13(3), 126-30
 CODEN: PLPAAD; ISSN: 0032-0862
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Single applications of acaricides showed that tetradifon (0.015%) gave consistently good results. Two new acaricides, binapacryl (0.1%) and thioquinox (0.1%), gave good results but were phytotoxic at this concentration, with the damage from binapacryl being particularly severe. Dicofol (0.0125%) gave variable results with some indication of resistance in certain tests. **Sprays** of 2% indopol polybutene gave a control of active stages equal to that obtained with petroleum oil. Several of the chemicals were somewhat phytotoxic.
 IT 9003-29-6, Butene, homopolymer
 (in Tetranychus althaeae control on cucumbers)
 RN 9003-29-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Butene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 25167-67-3

Levy 10_089551

CMF C4 H8
CCI IDS

CM 2

CRN 106-97-8
CMF C4 H10

H₃C-CH₂-CH₂-CH₃

L25 ANSWER 29 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:94006 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:94006

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:16445f-g

TITLE: Experimental control of the European red mite in 1962

AUTHOR(S): Cutright, C. R.

SOURCE: Proc. Ann. Meeting Ohio State Hort. Soc. (1963) 74-7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

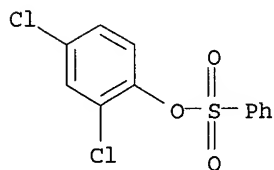
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The current recommendation is the annual use of oil and the summer rotation of miticides for apples. Oil spray at low dosages (1/2-2%) is very effective against red spider mites in the pink period. Addition of some phosphate insecticides helps in the control of aphids and red-banded leaf roller. The phosphate insecticides alone do not control European red mites. The mititices most effective for summer use are Chemagro B 36205, Shell 3562, Kelthane, Animert, General Chemical 3707, and Tedion-TEPP mixts. These are effective against two-spotted mites also. Mitox or Genite are recommended for early use in the pink period if oil is omitted.

IT 97-16-5, Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-, benzenesulfonate
(European red mite control in apples by)

RN 97-16-5 HCAPLUS

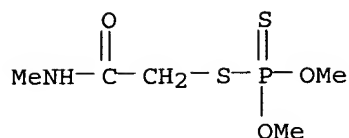
CN Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-, benzenesulfonate (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 60-51-5, Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl ester S-ester with 2-mercapto-N-methylacetamide 9003-29-6, Butene, homopolymer
(European-red-mite control in apples by)

RN 60-51-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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RN      9003-29-6  HCAPLUS
CN      Butene, homopolymer (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)

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CM 1

CRN 25167-67-3

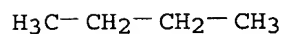
CMF C4 H8

CCI IDS

CM 2

CRN 106-97-8

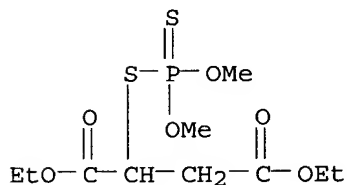
CMF C4 H10



IT 121-75-5, Succinic acid, mercapto-, diethyl ester S-ester with
O,O-di-Me phosphorodithioate
(in European red mite control in apples)

RN 121-75-5 HCAPLUS

Butanedioic acid, [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]-, diethyl ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 30 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:474688 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:74688

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:13772d-f

TITLE: Skin-protective compositions

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industry

SOURCE: 4 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
GB 933668		19630808	GB	
FR M2261			FR	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RO	19601014

AB A mixture containing 860 g. of a 0.25% aqueous solution of polyoxyethylated isooctylphenol (about 10 oxyethyl groups/mol.), 40 g. glycerol, and 77.4 g. crystalline $\text{AlCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was added to 100 g. poly(vinyl alcohol). The mixture was stirred with reflux in a water bath at 80-100° until a viscous liquid was obtained. When this was applied to the skin, a soft, durable elastic layer was produced on drying, which allowed sweating to occur. The composition resisted the action of organic liquids, oils, tars, and concentrated mineral acids. Protection was afforded against dust and aerosols of Pb, alkalies, and insecticides. Other ingredients could be added, e.g. EtOH to speed drying, $\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_5\text{Cl}$ as an antiperspirant and bacteriostatic, and gelatin to assist skin adhesion.

IT 9002-89-5, Vinyl alcohol polymers
(in skin-protective preparation)

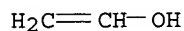
RN 9002-89-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethenol, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 557-75-5

CMF C2 H4 O



L25 ANSWER 31 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:62325 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 58:62325

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 58:10676f

TITLE: Pattern and persistence of deposits of Sevin, with and without surfactants, on the foliage of fruit trees.

II. Application by high-volume sprayer

AUTHOR(S): Pielou, D. P.; Williams, K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Canada Dept. Agr., Summerland

SOURCE: Proc. Entomol. Soc. Brit. Columbia (1962), 59, 25-8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

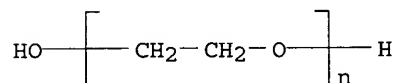
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB I was applied at 1 lb./100 gallons with 1 pint of Plyac added. Deposits were 27% greater on lower than upper surfaces. Plyac reduced initial deposits by 50% because of formation of thinner films of liquid and increased run-off; it also reduced the leaf-to-leaf variance. High-volume spraying uses twice as much insecticide per acre and 20 times as much water.

IT 25322-68-3, Glycols, polyethylene
(for Sevin application by spraying)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

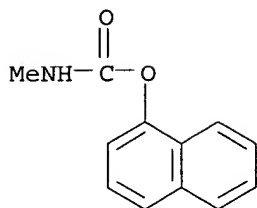
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 63-25-2, Carbamic acid, methyl-, 1-naphthyl ester
(spray application of, Plyac as surfactant for)

RN 63-25-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 32 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:62324 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 58:62324

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 58:10676d-f

TITLE: Pattern and persistence of deposits of Sevin, with and without surfactants, on the foliage of fruit trees. I. Application by concentrate sprayer

AUTHOR(S): Pielou, D. P.; Williams, K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Canada Dept. Agr., Summerland

SOURCE: Proc. Entomol. Soc. Brit. Columbia (1962), 59, 18-24

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

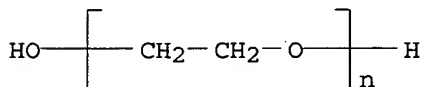
AB Sevin (I) 50% wettable powder was applied to cherry trees by concentrate air blast sprayer without or with Plyac (polyethylene emulsion) added at 1 gallon/acre. For analysis one side of the leaves was pressed against the lip of a jar containing CHCl_3 and the extract analyzed by the colorimetric method

of Miskus, et al. (CA 53, 21427e). Deposits (1.4-3.3 $\gamma/\text{sq. cm.}$) were 75% greater on lower than on upper surfaces. Addition of Plyac increased deposits by 33%. Decline of deposits in the absence of rain is faster on upper surfaces within 32 days and is slowed down by presence of Plyac. Erosion between leaf surfaces may be the reason for disappearance of the insecticide.

IT 25322-68-3, Glycols, polyethylene
(for Sevin application by spraying)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

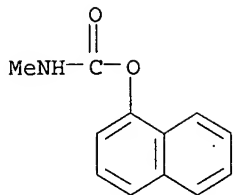
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 63-25-2, Carbamic acid, methyl-, 1-naphthyl ester
(**spray** application of, Plyac as surfactant for)

RN 63-25-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 33 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:74536 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:74536

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:13498f-h

TITLE: Multivalent **insecticide** mixtures in the form of emulsifiable creams

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bombrini-Parodi-Delfino Societa per Azioni

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

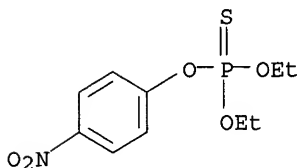
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
IT 567207		19571004	IT	

AB Powerful **insecticides** having activities higher than that of their components are obtained by mixing derivs. of diphenylethane (e.g., DDT), phosphoric **esters** of organic radicals (e.g. p-nitro-phenyl-diethyl-thiophosphate (I)), and diphenylsulfone (or phenyl phenylsulfate or sulfurous acid **ester**) derivs. (e.g. p-chlorophenyl-benzenesulfonate (II) and butylphenoxyisopropyl chloroethyl sulfite (III)), dissolving in suitable mediums, and mixing with surface-active agents. For example, I 10, II 5, III 5, "medium oil" solvent 38, nonionic emulsifier (alkylaryl polyethoxyethanol) 2 parts are mixed with enough H₂O (15 parts) to obtain a cream. DDT (25 parts) is melted and added to the cream and stirred until the mass is cold. DDT can be substituted by other organic chlorinated **insecticides**. **Sprays** (0.5-1%) of the above mixts. are highly efficient against Tortrix pronubana, Dacus oleae, Ceratitis capitata, Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis, Pyrausta nubilalis, Laspeyresia molesta, etc.

IT 56-38-2, Parathion
(as **insecticide**)

RN 56-38-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9002-86-2, Ethylene, chloro-, polymers

(insecticide-containing, for moth control)

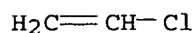
RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-01-4

CMF C2 H3 Cl



L25 ANSWER 34 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:33742 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 50:33742

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 50:6734i,6735a-c

TITLE: Chemical control of aphids in British Columbia orchards

AUTHOR(S): Proverbs, M. D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Entomol. Lab., Summerland, BC, Can.

SOURCE: Proc. Entomol. Soc. Brit. Columbia (1954), 51, 23-30

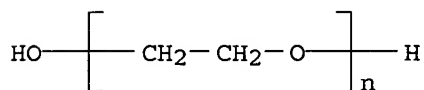
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB This report covers results from control work during 1947-1953 on the black cherry aphid (*Myzus cerasi*); the mealy plum aphid (*Hyalopterus arundinis*); the thistle aphid (*Anuraphis cardui*); the green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*); the apple aphid (*Aphis pomi*); and the woolly apple aphid (*Eriosoma lanigerum*). Malathion was an effective control as a summer **spray** for all aphids except *M. cerasi*, which could be controlled equally well with a petal-fall **spray** of parathion or a dormant **spray** of DNOC. During summer parathion gave better control for *H. arundinis* and *E. lanigerum* than did nicotine sulfate-soap. BHC-dormant oil and parathion oil applied in the dormant stage of bud development controlled overwintering eggs of *H. arundinis*, *A. cardui*, and *M. cerasi* as well as the usual dormant **spray** of DNOC-dormant oil or DNOCHP-dormant oil **spray**. Oil increased the toxicity of lindane. Lindane did not taint the flavor of the fruit but was too expensive for general use. The systemic insecticide, Isopestox, was effective against *E. lanigerum*. Schradan, another systemic, did not control *A. pomi* when it was applied about 1 mo before harvest. Polyethylene glycol **esters** of tall oil and oleic **esters** did not increase the aphicidal action of nicotine preps. appreciably. HETP gave good control of *A. pomi* and *E. lanigerum* but injured some varieties of apple and plum.

IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
(**esters** with tall oil, in aphid control)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

IT 54-11-5, Nicotine 56-38-2, Parathion 121-75-5,
Malathion

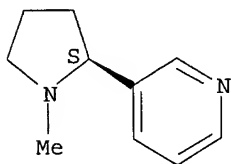
Levy 10_089551

(in aphid control)

RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS

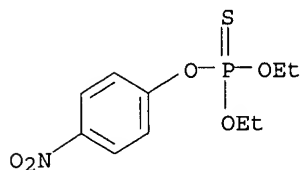
CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



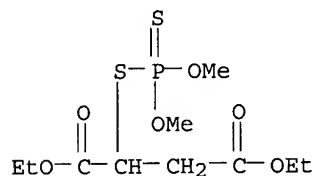
RN 56-38-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 121-75-5 HCAPLUS

CN Butanedioic acid, [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 35 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1951:61784 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 45:61784

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 45:10480c-g

TITLE: Carrier material for agricultural chemicals

INVENTOR(S): Kohr, Donald A.; Milde, Roy L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sherwin-Williams Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2558762	---	19510703	US	-----

AB The mixture of 79.5% pure petroleum distillate, containing mostly alkanes and 15-25% sulfonatable material and having a viscosity of 40-70 sec. Saybolt

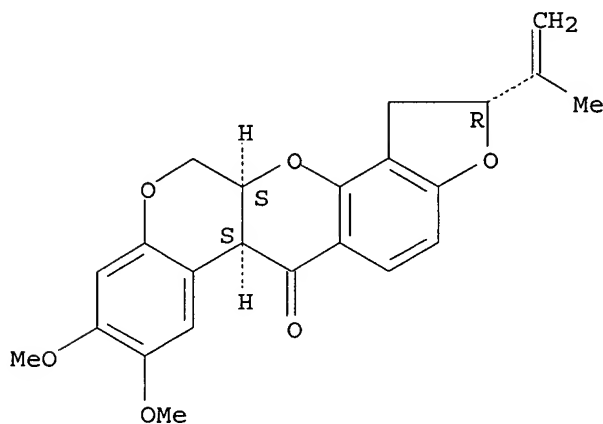
Universal at 100°F., 13.7% Butyl Cellosolve as the coupling agent (I), and 6.8% surface-active agents (II) is used in the ratio of 73:27 as the carrier for Bu 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate (III). II is prepared by heating sorbitol with an equimol. amount of oleic acid to 150-300° in the presence of a catalyst and in a stream of CO₂ or N and condensing the monooleate of the inner sorbitol ether (IV) thus formed at 80-200° with 3-6 moles ethylene oxide and a catalyst so that the free H groups of IV combine with the polyethyleneoxy chains. The mixture is dispersed in water and used as **spray**. Other Cellosolves or Carbitols, in which the alc. has up to 8 C atoms, or their mixture, are also used as I. One of the alcs. is iso-PrOH if Butyl Cellosolve is not used. Mannitol, dulcitol, or other straight-chain hexitols can replace the sorbitol, and stearic acid can replace the oleic acid in the preparation of II. Instead of III, other phenoxy- and naphthoxyacetic acids, phenyl and indolyl aliphatic acids, NaClO₃, dinitro-o-cresol, NH₄ sulfamate, NH₄CNS, NaAsO₂, Ca cyanamide, DDT, rotenone, or other **insecticides**, S, or dimethyldithiocarbamate are incorporated in amts. of 2-400% of the carrier material. II is present in 20-200% by weight of I; I and II together represent 20-300% by weight of the **oil**. The carrier and the active concentrate are stable for several months. The concentrate disperses readily in water regardless of its hardness. The concentrate and its dispersion are not corrosive. The carrier adheres to the plant after evaporation of the water and is not washed off by rain. It aids the penetration of the active substance. The carrier itself has a low plant-physiol. activity.

IT 83-79-4, Rotenone
(carriers for)

RN 83-79-4 HCAPLUS

CN [1]Benzopyrano[3,4-b]furo[2,3-h][1]benzopyran-6(6aH)-one,
1,2,12,12a-tetrahydro-8,9-dimethoxy-2-(1-methylethenyl)-, (2R,6aS,12aS)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

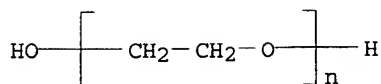
Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
(ethers of hexitol oleates and stearates, as surface-active agents for
agricultural chemicals)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

CN	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy-	(9CI)	(CA INDEX NAME)
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L25 ANSWER 36 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1951:33759 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 45:33759

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 45:5861b-h

TITLE: Effect of some polyethylene glycol derivatives on the toxicity of nicotine to insects

AUTHOR(S): Turner, Neely; Saunders, D. H.; Willaman, J. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: New Haven

SOURCE: Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta., Bull. (1951), No. 543, 35 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Expts. reported by Wigglesworth (J. Exptl. Biol. 21, 97, 1945) suggested the desirability of a more detailed study of the effect of polyethylene glycol (I) derivs. on the penetration of nicotine through the cuticle of insects. The literature is discussed (27 refs.). Nineteen I fatty acid mono- and diesters all from com. sources and 11 ethers [decaethylene glycol mono-p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl ether (triton X-100); tetraethyleneglycol (T) monooctyl, dioctyl, monododecyl, didodecyl, monohexadecyl, dihexadecyl, monooctadecyl, and dioctadecyl ethers; octaethylene glycol (O) monododecyl and monohexadecyl ethers] from com. sources or prepared in the laboratory were available for the tests. The T

mono-

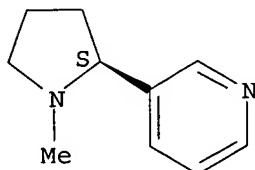
and diethers were prepared from 1 mol. alkyl halide and 1 mol. Na dissolved in 1.1 mol. T and dry dioxane, and separated by low-pressure fractional distillation

or by fractional crystallization. The T monooctyl and monododecyl ethers are mobile, colorless liqs. readily miscible with water; the T monohexadecyl and monooctadecyl ethers and the O monododecyl and monohexadecyl ethers are low-melting solids, dispersible in water on warming; T dioctyl ether is a colorless oil; the remaining dialkyl ethers are low-melting crystalline solids, difficultly dispersible in water. Toxicity of the various mixts. was determined by contact **spray** applications on *Aphis rumicis* and by injection into *Oncopeltus fasciatus*. Nicotine was applied as the alkaloid (95%) and the sulfate (40% nicotine) diluted on the basis of nicotine content. Na oleate, ammonium linoleate, modified ammonium fatty acid compds. (Blendene), a quaternary ammonium (Ammonyx Q), and a nonionic wetting agent (Igepal 300) were tested in preliminary trials. Na oleate increased the toxicity of nicotine as sulfate much more than it affected nicotine alkaloid. Ammonium linoleate had little effect on the toxicity of the sulfate and appeared to decrease that of the alkaloid. Blendene increased the toxicity of the alkaloid more than that of the sulfate. Ammonyx Q and Igepal 300 had little effect on the toxicity of either form of nicotine. Nineteen I derivs. at 0.5% increased the toxicity of 0.04% nicotine to the aphids; 6 derivs. showed little effect, and 5 derivs. reduced toxicity. Fifteen I derivs. which were effective or ineffective with nicotine on the aphids did not increase the toxicity of nicotine injected into *Oncopeltus*. The apparent synergism observed in the **spray** tests resulted from improved penetration of the insect cuticle. The same result was obtained by injection of NaOH, of Na oleate, or of Blendene with nicotine. The nonionic Triton X-100 did not affect the toxicity of injected nicotine sulfate but flattened the slope of the dosage-response curve of the alkaloid. The effectiveness of I mono-oleates in nicotine **sprays** increased and then decreased

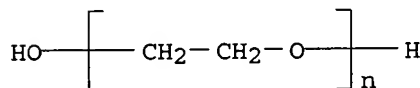
with the increase in length of the I chain; the effectiveness of the 4 I monolaurates tested increased progressively. The large increase in toxicity afforded by addition of certain I derivs. to nicotine **sprays** suggests practical usefulness of such mixts.

IT 54-11-5, Nicotine
(as insecticide, effect of polyethylene glycol derivs. on)
RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
(derivs., effect on toxicity of nicotine to insects)
RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 37 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1949:1624 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 43:1624
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 43:394f-i,395a-c,396a-c
TITLE: Sulfonation of alkyl aromatic hydrocarbons
INVENTOR(S): D'Ouville, Edmond L.; Burney, Donald E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Standard Oil Co. of Indiana
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2450585		19481005	US	

AB Water-soluble monosulfonic acids of alkylated aromatic **hydrocarbons** as well as water-insol., oil-soluble monosulfonic acids of higher mol. weight and similar to the petroleum sulfonates of the mahogany type are prepared, substantially free from contamination by each other, by sulfonating the alkylation product of C₆H₆ with C₃H₆ polymers under conditions favoring only formation of water-soluble sulfonic acids, followed by a procedure for sulfonation of the higher mol. weight alkylate. The C₃H₆ polymers used in the alkylation step consist of the distillate (5-10%) obtained on distillation with fire and steam of the product formed when C₃H₆ is passed in the liquid phase through a pool of dispersed AlCl₃. A typical product representing the 10% overhead distillate of the polymer formed at 85°F. had the following properties: A.S.T.M. distillation initial b.p. 310°F., end point 628°F.; Br number 79; n_{20D} 1.4512; A.P.I.

gravity 44.8. This polymer distillate, under the conditions given, yielded the following alkylation products with C₆H₆, when H₂SO₄ (96%) and AlCl₃ (trace HCl) were used as catalysts, resp.: polymer mol. weight 235 in starting material 0.68, 0.68 mol.; C₆H₆ in starting material 0.68, 1.36 mol.; catalyst 450, 25 g.; temperature 50°F., 70°F.; reaction time 15, 0.33 hrs.; alkylate produced 0.485, 0.59 mol.; unreacted C₆H₆ in product 0.03, 0.62 mol.; unreacted polymer in product 0.01, 0.0 mol.; alkylate n_{20D} 1.4795, 1.4802; sp. dispersion-, 122; A.P.I. gravity-, 24.8; yield 71, 87% of theory; yield % by volume of polymer (crude alkylate) 91, 110. These alkylates (I, II) were sulfonated with concentrated H₂SO₄ (96%) and water-soluble monosulfonic acids were formed from the alkylbenzenes containing less than 17 C atoms in the alkyl group. The acid strength can vary in this procedure from 88 to 98% but the amount of acid must be sufficient to maintain a concentration of 78-80% H₂SO₄ (sp. gr. 1.7-1.8) in the spent acid so that the alkyl aromatic sulfonic acids with less than 9 C atoms remain dissolved in the spent acid. After sulfonation, the reaction mixture was allowed to settle into three layers. The lowest layer consisted of spent acid containing in solution low mol. sulfonic acids which can be recovered but are detergents of only inferior quality. The middle layer contained H₂SO₄ and water-soluble sulfonic acids with 9-16 C atoms in the alkyl group. If the time allowed for settling exceeded 5 hrs., this layer was found free from unsulfonated oil and oil-soluble sulfonic acids. The middle layer was neutralized with aqueous caustic and the soap-salt mixture dried at about 260°F. Salt-free soap can be obtained by addition of an equal volume of water to the middle layer, separation of the sulfonic acid solution formed as upper layer, neutralization of the sulfonic acid and

precipitation

of the inorg. salt by means of alc. Evaporation of the alc. solution yields the

purified soap. In examples given, the following sulfonation products were obtained under the conditions listed: charge 182 cc. I, 200 cc. II; H₂SO₄ (96%) 150, 150 cc.; agitation mech., air; reaction time 20, 16 hrs.;

temperature

80°F., 80°F.; spent acid layer 145, 118 cc.; crude sulfonic acid 32, 103 cc.; unsulfonated oil 140, 122 cc.; crude Na salt 30, 86 g.; unsulfonated oil 78, 61% of charge. The unsulfonated oil (III) on treatment with oleum containing at least 30% SO₃ yielded sulfonic acids which can be used for fat splitting and emulsification of mineral oils, or as ingredients of insecticidal spray oils, textile oils, or rust preventives.

After cooling to 40°F., 75 parts of III was treated with 15 parts of H₂SO₄ (96%), 90 parts of oleum (30% SO₃) was added during 3 hrs. while the temperature was maintained at 35-40°F. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up and agitation was continued for 1 hr. After cooling, 40 parts of water was added, the lower layer formed was withdrawn, the remainder diluted with alc. (90%), neutralized with aqueous caustic, and the alc. solution extracted with an equal volume of C₆H₁₄. Evaporation of the

alc. solution

yielded 31 parts of solid soap while 56 parts of an oil-soap mixture of good emulsifying properties was obtained from the C₆H₁₄ solution

IT 9003-07-0, Propene, homopolymer

(in alkylation of C₆H₆ with AlCl₃ and H₂SO₄ catalysts)

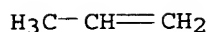
RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1

CMF C3 H6



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L6 553 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOPROPANOL
 L7 23 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SORBITAN MONO?/CN
 L8 108 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PYRETHRIN?
 L32 83859 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR ISOPROPANOL
 L33 26052 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 OR SORBITAN (2A) MONO?
 L34 8414 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 OR PYRETHRIN
 L35 679 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 OR EXXSOL? (2A) 60
 L36 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 AND L33 AND L34 AND L35

=> d ibib abs hitstr l36

L36 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:77940 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:77940

TITLE: Cytotoxicity testing using neutral red and MTT assays on a three-dimensional human skin substrate

AUTHOR(S): Triglia, D.; Braa, S. Sherard; Yonan, C.; Naughton, G. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Marrow-Tech, Inc., La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA

SOURCE: Toxicology in Vitro (1991), 5(5-6), 573-8

CODEN: TIVIEQ; ISSN: 0887-2333

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The use of a three-dimensional dermal culture system as a substrate in cytotoxicity assays is described. The substrate consists of several layers of dermal fibroblasts, derived from human foreskin, grown on pretreated nylon mesh. This physiol. model of the human dermis has been used in conjunction with the neutral red assay and the MTT assay to assess the in vitro toxicity of a panel of 15 test agents from several different classes. NR50 and MTT50 endpoints (test agent concns. yielding 50% viability) were obtained for compds./formulations from the following groups: surfactants, alcs., antimicrobial preservatives, metal chlorides and pesticides. In addition, the carboxylic ionophore, monensin, was tested in both assays. Limited comparisons of the in vitro neutral red and MTT results, using the three-dimensional culture system, with existing in vivo rabbit ocular irritancy data look promising. This three-dimensional method may afford several advantages over monolayer cultures.

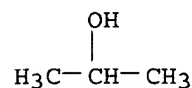
IT 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies

9005-64-5, Tween 20 11121-38-3, Pyrenone

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
 (toxicity of, to skin, MTT and Neutral Red assay with three-dimensional human skin substrate model in)

RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 9005-64-5 HCAPLUS

Levy 10_089551

CN Sorbitan, monododecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 11121-38-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-[[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy]methyl]-6-propyl-, mixt. with kerosine and pyrethrins (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

=> => d stat que

L11 5 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON KEROSENE?
L12 2450 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DIETHYLENE GLYCOL?/CN
L13 98 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON MONOETHYL(L)ACETATE
L14 11 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND ETHER?
L37 34825 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 OR KERO?
L38 57408 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 OR DIETHYLENEGLYCOL OR
DIETHYLENE(W)GLYCOL
L39 1880 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR MONOETHYL(L)(ETHERACETA
TE OR ETHER(A)ACETATE)
L40 15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 AND L38 AND L39

=> d ibib abs hitstr l40 1-15

L40 ANSWER 1 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1021728 HCAPLUS

TITLE: Process for recovering organic compounds from aqueous streams using glycol ethers as extractants

INVENTOR(S): Frank, Timothy C.; Donate, Felipe A.; Thyne, Thomas C.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Global Technologies Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2005087692	A2	20050922	WO 2005-US5308	20050218
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-548404P P 20040227

AB A hydrophilic organic compound is separated from an aqueous solution by (a) intermixing a

sufficient quantity of a glycol ether with the aqueous solution at a first temperature

to form a suspension comprising an aqueous raffinate phase and a glycol ether extract phase comprising the glycol ether, water in saturated quantity, and a

portion of the hydrophilic organic compound, (b) separating the glycol ether extract

phase from the aqueous raffinate phase, (c) heating the glycol ether extract phase to a second temperature which is higher than the first temperature to form a

suspension comprising an aqueous extract phase containing a portion of the hydrophilic organic compound and a glycol ether raffinate phase, and (d) separating

the glycol ether raffinate phase formed in step (c) from the aqueous extract phase. The glycol ether has the general formula $R_1-(OCHR_2CHR_2)_n-OR_3$, where R_1 is a C1-C8-alkyl group; R_2 groups are independently hydrogen, Me or ethyl; R_3 is hydrogen, a C1-C4-alkyl group, a propionyl or acetyl group; and n is an integer between 1 and 4, with the proviso that R_3 is Me when R_1 and R_2 are each Me group, and the glycol ether has an inverse solubility in water, and a partition ratio (value K) for the hydrophilic organic

compound is > 0.1 (e.g. propylene glycol Pr ether, dipropylene glycol Bu ether, ethylene glycol hexyl ether). The method is useful for recovering carboxylic acids, sulfonic acids, polyhydroxy compds., amino acids, and amides from aqueous solns.

IT 111-15-9, Ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate 112-15-2,
Diethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate 112-59-4
124-17-4 98516-30-4, Propylene glycol ethyl ether
acetate

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(process for recovering organic compds. from aqueous streams using glycol ethers as extractants)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$AcO-CH_2-CH_2-OEt$

RN 112-15-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$AcO-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-OEt$

RN 112-59-4 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(hexyloxy)ethoxy]- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-O-(CH_2)_5-Me$

RN 124-17-4 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

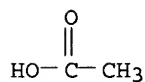
$AcO-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-OBu-n$

RN 98516-30-4 HCAPLUS

CN Propanol, 1(or 2)-ethoxy-, acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

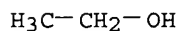
CM 1

CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2



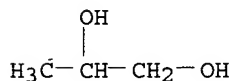
CM 2

CRN 64-17-5
CMF C2 H6 O



CM 3

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



L40 ANSWER 2 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:991421 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:28782

TITLE: Method of cleaning chemical or hydrocarbon processing plant

INVENTOR(S): Ferrara, Marcello

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Italy

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003103863	A1	20031218	WO 2003-IT359	20030610
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,				

BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 CA 2485415 AA 20031218 CA 2003-2485415 20030610
 US 2005139238 A1 20050630 US 2003-513418 20030610
 EP 1565277 A1 20050824 EP 2003-735979 20030610

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 2002-ME7 A 20020610
 WO 2003-IT359 W 20030610

AB A method for cleaning apparatus of a chemical or hydrocarbon processing plant,
 to

remove heavy organic compds., foulant, sludge, coke and the like, includes the following steps: (a) connection of the apparatus; (b) establishment of a closed flow circulation loop which effectively includes the apparatus to be cleaned, a heating means, a system for circulating a fluid, a connection system for establishing a closed loop, inlet/outlet for fluids, control means, filtering means; (c) filling the apparatus with hydrocarbon-based fluid(s) sufficient to fill the closed flow circulation loop during subsequent circulation; (d) circulating the hydrocarbon-based fluid(s) for preferably between 20 min and 7 days, at a temperature between 100° and 600° and a pressure between 1 bar and 50 bar; (e) monitoring of the status of cleaning operations; (f) removal of the circulating hydrocarbon-based fluid(s). After cleaning the apparatus can be immediately inserted back into the process. An optional degassing step can also be performed, in case the apparatus has to be disassembled for inspection of maintenance.

IT 111-15-9, 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate 111-46-6,

Diethyleneglycol, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(method of cleaning chemical or hydrocarbon processing plant)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 111-46-6 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L40 ANSWER 3 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:248008 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:227842

TITLE: Assignment of skin notation for maximum allowable
 concentration (MAC) list in Poland

AUTHOR(S): Czerczak, Slawomir; Kupczewska, Malgorzata

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz, Pol.

SOURCE: Applied Occupational and Environmental Hygiene (2002),
 17(3), 187-199

CODEN: AOEHE9; ISSN: 1047-322X

PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

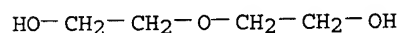
LANGUAGE: English

AB Organic chems. from the Polish maximum allowable concentration (MAC) list were
 analyzed

for skin notation. It can be concluded that the dermal dose LD50s determined on exptl. animals ought to be adopted as the fundamental criterion for providing a substance with the percutaneous absorption notation in the MAC list. All chems. with LD50s value below 1000 mg/kg should be provided with the Sk index in the MAC list. For other chems., a skin notation would be considered when repeated human and dermal application tests have shown significant systemic effects following exposure. When information on the characteristics specified above were not available, physicochem. data required to calculate the flow (solubility, octanol/water partition coefficient, mol. weight) were obtained to consider a skin notation.

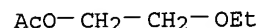
IT 111-46-6, 2,2'-Oxydiethanol, biological studies
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
 (aerosol; assignment of skin notation for maximum allowable concentration list in Poland)

RN 111-46-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

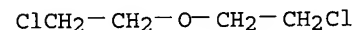


IT 111-15-9, 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate 111-44-4,
 Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
 (assignment of skin notation for maximum allowable concentration list in Poland)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 111-44-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L40 ANSWER 4 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:459818 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:163162
 TITLE: Method for solvent stripping of residues adhered to industrial plant apparatus using organic solvent
 INVENTOR(S): Endo, Kenshi; Kanma, Naoki; Shimizu, Shigeru; Saito, Takashi; Takayanagi, Mitsuyuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nitto Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 26 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10183191	A2	19980714	JP 1997-25733	19970127
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-52661	A 19960216
			JP 1996-311241	A 19961108

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:163162

AB A cleaning solvent containing at least one organic solvent selected from organic

solvents having b.p. 100-400° and solubility parameter (SP value) δ_s [cal^{1/2}/cm^{3/2}] of 7.5-13.0 as the active ingredient is used for removing residues adhered to industrial plant apparatus by the solvent stripping method. The cleaning solvent addnl. contains at least one hydrocarbon solvent selected from C7-30 hydrocarbon solvents having solubility parameter δ_s [cal^{1/2}/cm^{3/2}] other than 7.5-13, preferably kerosene, light oil, heavy oil, light cycle oil (LCO), light gas oil (LGO), and ligroin. Said organic solvent is N- or O-containing solvents, nonarom. cyclic hydrocarbons, or aromatic hydrocarbons. The O-containing solvents possess at least one group selected from hydroxy, ether, carbonyl, and ester groups and preferably are alkyl α -alkoxyisobutyrate, alkyl β -alkoxyisobutyrate, or alkyl α -hydroxyisobutyrate. The solvent has high cleaning power against residues in a boiler and industrial plants, enables corrosion-free room temperature cleaning, and does not require waste water treatment. This

cleaning

method shortens cleaning steps, cuts down energy and maintenance cost, and is safe compared to water jet cleaning. Thus, 500 g Me β -methoxybutyrate and 10 g scale consisting of iron oxide and heavy oil residue as main components were mixed and stirred under normal temperature for 10 min and filtered using a 1 μ filter paper. The dissoln. ratio of the scale was 52.3% by weight

IT 112-15-2, Diethylene glycol monoethyl

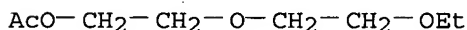
ether acetate 124-17-4, Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(method for solvent stripping of residues adhered to industrial plant apparatus using organic solvent)

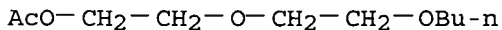
RN 112-15-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 124-17-4 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L40 ANSWER 5 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:62218 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:142984

TITLE: Solid-free wellbore fluid

INVENTOR(S): Van Slyke, Donald C.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Oil Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 55,510,

Levy 10_089551

abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
Patent
English

DOCUMENT TYPE:
LANGUAGE:
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5710111	A	19980120	US 1994-251568	19940531
US 5556832	A	19960917	US 1992-948509	19920921
US 5696058	A	19971209	US 1995-440260	19950512
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-948509	A2 19920921
			US 1993-55510	B2 19930430

AB Solid-free, essentially all-oil and invert emulsion wellbore fluids are employed in well drilling, completion, and workover operations. Techniques for remediating dense aromatic solvents wellbore fluids entail removal and/or dissoln. of particulate matter.

IT 111-15-9, 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate 112-15-2,
2-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)ethyl acetate 124-17-4, 2-(2-
Butoxyethoxy)ethyl acetate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in solid-free wellbore fluid)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 112-15-2 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 124-17-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OBu-n

REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L40 ANSWER 6 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:115615 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:115615
TITLE: Historical characterization of exposure to mixed solvents for an epidemiologic study of automotive assembly plant workers
AUTHOR(S): Nelson, Nancy A.; Robins, Thomas G.; Garrison, Richard P.; Schuman, Marvin; White, Roberta F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Public Health, Univ. Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-2029, USA
SOURCE: Applied Occupational and Environmental Hygiene (1993),

8(8), 693-702

CODEN: AOEHE9; ISSN: 1047-322X

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

AB The approach used to estimate historical exposures to organic solvents and Pb for

a group of hourly employees who worked in several large automotive assembly plants and who were subjects in an epidemiol. case-control study is described. The 1243 participants worked at various times from the 1940s to the late 1980s in 8 facilities with diverse operations and complex exposures to mixed solvents. Individual cumulative solvent and Pb exposures were estimated using a number of available resources: employment applications which showed jobs held prior to hire by the automotive company, complete job histories maintained by the personnel department, industrial hygiene air sampling data collected by the company over the past several decades, observation of current operations, and information obtained from interviewing knowledgeable plant personnel. The general approach may have wide application in this corporation and in others that maintain similar personnel and industrial hygiene records.

IT 111-15-9, Cellosolve acetate 112-34-5, Butyl carbitol

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (occupational exposure to, health hazard from, epidemiol. case-control study of, in automobile assembly plants in Michigan and Ohio)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 112-34-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

n-BuO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

L40 ANSWER 7 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:581846 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:181846

TITLE: Spray development process for lithographic plate preparation

INVENTOR(S): Yoshida, Susumu; Shigetaka, Seizi; Furukawa, Koji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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EP 475384	A1	19920318	EP 1991-115378	19910911
R: DE, GB				
JP 04120546	A2	19920421	JP 1990-241445	19900912
JP 2627018	B2	19970702		
US 5252431	A	19931012	US 1991-757295	19910910
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-241445	A 19900912

AB A lithog. plate not requiring dampening with water during printing is prepared by imagewise exposing a presensitized plate comprising, on a substrate, a photosensitive layer and a silicone rubber layer and developing the plate by spraying a pressurized liquid onto the plate surface at a pressure of 10-200 bar to remove the silicone rubber layer of the image areas. The developing method does not require the use of brush rolls or developing pads which directly come in contact with the plate surface and give rise to wear.

IT 111-15-9, Ethyl cellosolve acetate 111-46-6,
Diethylene glycol, uses 111-77-3,
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether 111-90-0,
Ethylcarbitol 111-96-6, Diethylene glycol
dimethyl ether 112-15-2, Carbitol acetate 112-34-5,
Butylcarbitol 112-59-4 112-73-2 18912-81-7
19327-37-8, Diethylene glycol monooctyl ether
25961-87-9, Diethylene glycol mono-n-heptyl
ether

RL: USES (Uses)

(development of presensitized lithog. plates having silicone rubber top
layers by spraying with solns. containing)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 111-46-6 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

RN 111-77-3 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

MeO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

RN 111-90-0 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

EtO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

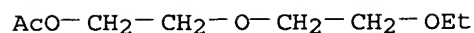
RN 111-96-6 HCAPLUS

CN Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

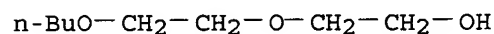
MeO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OMe

RN 112-15-2 HCAPLUS

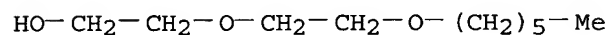
CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



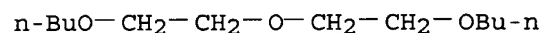
RN 112-34-5 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



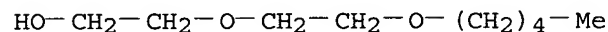
RN 112-59-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(hexyloxy)ethoxy]- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



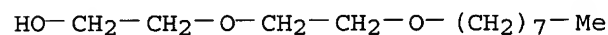
RN 112-73-2 HCAPLUS
CN Butane, 1,1'-[oxybis(2,1-ethanediylloxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



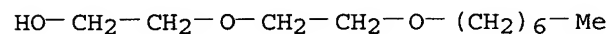
RN 18912-81-7 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(pentyloxy)ethoxy]- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 19327-37-8 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(octyloxy)ethoxy]- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25961-87-9 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(heptyloxy)ethoxy]- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L40 ANSWER 8 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:135528 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:135528
TITLE: Performance-oriented packaging standards; changes to classification, hazard communication, packaging and handling requirements based on UN standards and agency initiative
CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Dept. of Transportation, Washington, DC, 20590-0001, USA
SOURCE: Federal Register (1990), 55(246), 52402-729, 21 Dec 1990
CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The hazardous materials regulations under the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act are revised based on the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods. The regulations cover the classification of materials, packaging requirements, and package marking, labeling, and shipping documentation, as well as transportation modes and handling, and incident reporting. Performance-oriented stds. are adopted for packaging for bulk and nonbulk transportation, and SI units of measurement generally replace US customary units. Hazardous material descriptions and proper shipping names are tabulated together with hazard class, identification nos., packing group, label required, special provisions, packaging authorizations, quantity limitations, and vessel stowage requirements.

IT 111-15-9, Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate 693-21-0, Diethylene glycol dinitrate 929-06-6, 2-(2-Aminoethoxy)ethanol
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (packaging and transport of, stds. for)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 693-21-0 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dinitrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

O₂N-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-NO₂

RN 929-06-6 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-aminoethoxy)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H₂N-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

L40 ANSWER 9 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:212459 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:212459

TITLE: A microbicidal/microbiostatic composition for industrial use

INVENTOR(S): Katayama, Sakae; Ito, Yosuke; Hirashima, Hidenori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Katayama Chemical Works Co., Ltd., Japan; Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

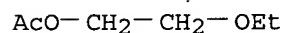
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 338440	A1	19891025	EP 1989-106667	19890414
EP 338440	B1	19920415		
R: DE, FR, GB, SE				

US 4963586	A	19901016	US 1989-338609	19890414
US 5026723	A	19910625	US 1989-339124	19890414
FI 8901812	A	19891019	FI 1989-1812	19890417
FI 92640	B	19940915		
FI 92640	C	19941227		
FI 8901813	A	19891019	FI 1989-1813	19890417
FI 92638	B	19940915		
FI 92638	C	19941227		
CA 1307202	A1	19920908	CA 1989-596906	19890417
CA 1307203	A1	19920908	CA 1989-596907	19890417
JP 02042007	A2	19900213	JP 1989-99380	19890418
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1988-96523	A 19880418

AB A composition which can exhibit sufficient microbicidal/microbiostatic action in a smaller amount and can maintain its effect even at low temps. was prepared containing a nitrobromopropane derivative and 4,5-dichloro-1,2-dithiol-3-one (I). The composition is used for industrial uses, e.g., papermaking process waters, textile oils, antifouling coatings, etc. Thus, mixts. of 2-bromo-2-nitro-1,3-diacetyloxypropane or 2-bromo-2-nitro-1,3-diformyloxypropane (7.5 mg/L) and 15 mg/L I showed very great synergistic effects against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Gliocladium virens* and *Rhodotorula rubula*, as compared to sep. components. Their effects were maintained even the temperature dropped from 35 to 15° in white water of papermaking process. Solvents for the composition are claimed.

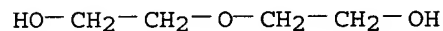
IT 111-15-9, 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (microbicidal compns. of nitrobromopropane and dichlorodithiolone containing)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

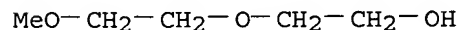


IT 111-46-6, biological studies 111-77-3,
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (nitrobromopropane derivs. and dichlorodithiolone bactericidal composition storage stability in)

RN 111-46-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 111-77-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L40 ANSWER 10 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:425409 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:25409
 TITLE: Cleaner solutions
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Carbon Paper Co., Ltd., Japan

Levy 10_089551

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 58225200	A2	19831227	JP 1982-107476	19820621

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-107476 19820621

AB Cleaner solns. for removing soil and graffiti from plastic and other surfaces are prepared by mixing 2-pyrrolidinone [616-45-5] or a derivative and(or) mesityl oxide [141-79-7] (good solvents) with an ester and(or) a ketone and with a poor solvent (e.g., water or hydrocarbon). A typical composition comprised Methyl Carbitol [111-77-3] 1, Bu2CO [502-56-7] 1.5, N-vinylpyrrolidinone [88-12-0] 1.8, **kerosine** (b. 90-180°) 9, and sec-BuOH [78-92-2] 3 parts.

IT 111-15-9 111-77-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(cleaning solvent compns. containing)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 111-77-3 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

MeO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

L40 ANSWER 11 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:217371 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:217371
TITLE: Agents for cleaning inks from printing machines
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan; San-Ai Sekiyu K. K.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57202399	A2	19821211	JP 1981-86699	19810605

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1981-86699 19810605

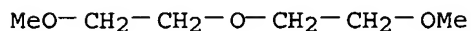
AB Title cleaning agents comprised **kerosine**, ≥1 compound selected from methoxybutyl acetate (I) [4435-53-4], **diethylene glycol** mono-Et ether acetate [112-15-2], **diethylene glycol** di-Me ether [111-96-6], Me acetoacetate [105-45-3], and dioctyl adipate [103-23-1], and optionally 0.5-15 volume% alcs. Thus, a cleaning agent containing Pegasol 3040 64, Isopar G 6, and I 30 volume% had good detergency for blanket cylinders and rolls.

IT 111-96-6 112-15-2

RL: USES (Uses)
(printing-ink removers, containing kerosine)

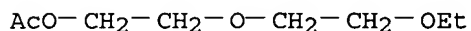
RN 111-96-6 HCAPLUS

CN Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 112-15-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L40 ANSWER 12 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:414262 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:14262

TITLE: Multicolor laminate of photopolymer that is imagewise hydroperoxidized

INVENTOR(S): Heimsch, Robert A.; Reaville, Eric T.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Monsanto Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 17 pp. Division of U.S. 3,925,076.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3993489	A	19761123	US 1975-617123	19750926
US 3790389	A	19740205	US 1971-115727	19710216
US 3925076	A	19751209	US 1973-415845	19731114
US 415845	A1	19750128		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 US 1967-644121 A2 19670607
 US 1971-115727 A3 19710216
 US 1973-415845 A3 19731114

AB Hydroperoxidized latent image areas are obtained on polymer layers having C-to-C double bond unsatn. by imagewise exposure of these layers containing a photosensitizer of porphyrin type in the presence of O. The latent images are then developed by contacting with a dye that is selectively attracted to either the nonimage or image areas. Thus, a paperboard support coated with a styrene-butadiene latex was overcoated with a solution containing ditetrahydrofurfuryl phthalate 9 and acetophenone 1 part, exposed through a pos. transparency to an 85-W UV-light source for 15 min, and wiped with an odorless kerosene solution containing 0.4% DuPont Brown N dye to give a clear image.

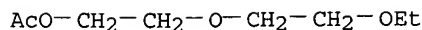
IT 112-15-2

RL: USES (Uses)

(hydroperoxidized latent image development by dye solution containing, on photopolymer layers)

RN 112-15-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L40 ANSWER 13 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:451291 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:51291

TITLE: Aerosil as thickening agent for fluids

AUTHOR(S): Fratzscher, Helmut

CORPORATE SOURCE: Anwendungstech. Pigmente, DEGUSSA, Wolfgang/Hanau, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Farbe + Lack (1969), 75(6), 531-8

CODEN: FALAAA; ISSN: 0014-7699

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

AB The use of the pyrogenic silica Aerosil 200 (I) as a thickener for various liqs. was studied. The dispersing method used effected the final viscosity obtained in compns. containing unsatd. polyester (Ludopal P 6) 80, styrene 11.4, styrene (containing 1% paraffin) 7.0, and I 1.6%. An ultrasonic dispersing apparatus gave the highest viscosity mixture, but the dispersion had limited storage stability. The best results were obtained with a 3-roll mill. The amount of I required to give viscosities of 500, 1000, 5000, and 10,000 cp. in a series of 57 organic liqs., a number of 3- and 4-component

liquid mixts., and several com. resin solns. were tabulated. The best thickening action was obtained in the pH range 4-9, with maximum values generally appearing in the range 5-8 and the advantages and disadvantages of the various dispersion methods were discussed.

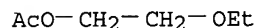
IT 111-15-9 111-90-0

RL: PRP (Properties)

(viscosity of silica thickening agents-containing)

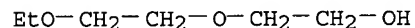
RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 111-90-0 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L40 ANSWER 14 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1947:18172 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 41:18172

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 41:3655c-i

TITLE: Solubilities of unvulcanized rubbers

AUTHOR(S): Sarbach, D. V.; Garvey, B. S., Jr.

CORPORATE SOURCE: B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O.

SOURCE: India Rubber World (1947), 115, 798-801

CODEN: IRWOAL; ISSN: 0096-5790

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Pale crepe rubber, Buna-S (German, GR-S, Hycar OS-10, butadiene-Me methacrylate copolymer, GR-I(Butyl), GR-M (Neoprene), Perbunan-26, Hycar OR-15, GR-P(Thiokol) and polyvinyl chloride (plasticized with tritolyl

phosphate) were immersed in liqs. for 7 days, and in each case the rate of attack and general effect (whether softening, gelling, limited or unlimited swelling, or solution) on sheets 1/32 in. thick of the masticated elastomers were determined. All tests were at room temperature except when the

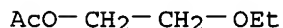
m.p.

of the agent was higher. Data show the effects on the various elastomers, of the following liqs. which were chosen to study the influence of functional groups, hydrocarbon radicals, chain length, branching in aliphatic radicals, and mol. weight: hexane, gasoline, **kerosene**, mineral oil, cyclohexane, pinene, dipentene, turpentine, benzene, toluene, xylene, p-cymene, ethylbenzene, styrene, tetrahydronaphthalene, amlynaphthalene; chloroform, C tetrachloride, dichloroethane, iso-Pr chloride, dichlorodifluoromethane, dichlorofluoromethane, chlorobenzene, fluorobenzene, chlorotoluene, Et pentachlorobenzene, o-chloronaphthalene, Halowax oil, amylchloronaphthalene; ethanol, isopropanol, Am alc., benzyl alc., ethylene glycol, **diethylene glycol**, glycerol, terpeneol, phenol, cresol, p-tert-butylcatechol; glacial acetic acid, lactic acid; di-Et ether, iso-Pr ether, Ph Et ether, dibenzyl ether, dioxane, dioxolane; ethylenediamine, dicyclohexylamine, diethylamine, aniline, dimethylaniline, phenylhydrazine; nitromethane, nitroethane, 1-nitropropane, 1-chloro-1-nitroethane, nitrobenzene; furfural, benzaldehyde, n-hexaldehyde; acetone, Me Et ketone, diisopropyl ketone, acetophenone, cyclohexanone, phorone, mesityl oxide; Me formate, Et acetate, Bu acetate, Bu stearate, iso-Pr acetate, Et oxalate, Am borate, benzyl benzoate, Et silicate, Et acetoacetate, triacetin, di-Bu phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, tritolyl phosphate, tributoxyethyl phosphate, butylacetyl ricinoleate, Me methacrylate, cottonseed oil; triethanolamine, Cellosolve, Butyl Cellosolve, Cellosolve acetate, Carbitol, ethylene chlorohydrin; piperidine, furan, thiophene, pyridine, pyrrole; C disulfide, ethanethiol, sulfur dioxide (liquid); acrylonitrile, formamide; Dispersing oil no.10, Bardol-B, Nevoll, ammonia (liquid), and Circo light processing oil. By studying so many types, it becomes possible to predict the solvent power of a liquid of known composition. In turn, the solvent power, chemical stability, b.p., m.p., and viscosity together indicate the utility of a material as a softening agent or in cements. Furthermore, in general, materials which are good solvents for unvulcanized rubber are strong swelling agents for the same rubber vulcanized. In general, the correct interpretation of the data should make it possible to answer many practical questions in rubber technol.

IT 111-15-9, Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate 111-46-6,
Diethylene glycol 111-90-0, Ethanol,
 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-
 (effect on rubbers)

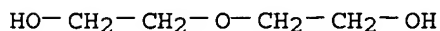
RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



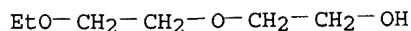
RN 111-46-6 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 111-90-0 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L40 ANSWER 15 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1947:12415 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 41:12415

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 41:2526h-i,2527a-i

TITLE: Toxicity and repellency of certain organic compounds to larvae of *Lucilia sericata*

AUTHOR(S): Loeffler, Erwin S.; Hoskins, W. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. California, Berkeley

SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1946), 39, 589-97

CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

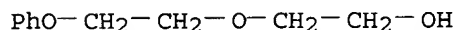
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB A laboratory test for the systematic evaluation of fly larvicides for use in the

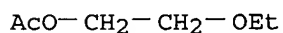
treatment of myiasis is made as follows: 15 maggots of this fly are placed in 20 cc. of a culture medium containing agar (C.A. 35,1572.1), a pad of raw wool is then pressed on the surface of the medium, and the culture is sprayed with 5 cc. of the toxicant solution. The number of larvae leaving the culture gives a measure of the repellency of the spray; the number of larvae dying in 2 and 12 hrs. in the culture measures the rapidity of death of the unrepelled larvae; the number of larvae dying in the unsprayed container in which the culture is placed measures the delayed mortality occurring after repellence. The following potential vehicles for carrying toxicants and repellents into the wound gave these percentages of repellency, rapid mortality, and delayed mortality: Bu alc. 15, 85, 3; Bu acetate 12, 87, 7; Cellosolve (ethylene glycol monoethyl ether) 97, 1, 5; Cellosolve acetate 40, 62, 22; Cellosolve acetate 5% + **kerosene** 95%, 90, 10, 7; Bu Cellosolve 32, 71, 12; Bu Carbitol (Carbitol = **diethylene glycol** monoethyl ether) 60, 41, 28; Bu Carbitol acetate 34, 66, 22; Bu Carbitol acetate 75% + water 25% 51, 46, 23; Ph Carbitol 30, 68, 9; Ph Cellosolve 41, 56, 17; **kerosene** 71, 41, 1; Oil Number 1 (viscosity 46, unsulfonatable residue 87%) 10, 3, 5; Oil Number 2 (viscosity 50, unsulfonatable residue 70%) 0, 36, 1. Another group of compds. was dissolved in a repellent spray (Cellosolve) and tested against 3rd-instar larvae. The volume percentage concentration of toxicant in the spray, and the percentages of repellency, rapid mortality, and delayed mortality after 12 hrs. were: Bu thiocyanate 5, 27, 73, 23; methallyl thiocyanate 5, 85, 15, 34; butylammonium thiocyanate 5, 65, 29, 6; 50% Bu Carbitol thiocyanate (Lethane 384) 5, 33, 71, 13; same 10, 12, 88, 12; 50% of a mixture of Bu Carbitol thiocyanate and β -thiocyano esters of higher fatty acids in **kerosene** (Lethane 384 special) 10, 51, 48, 35; Et thiolacetate 5, 82, 10, 7; iso-Bu thiolacetate 5, 69, 22, 1; tert-Bu thiolacetate 5, 75, 25, 7; a mixture of 5% tert-Bu thiolacetate and 95% **kerosene** 48, 47, 5; mixture of 5% methallyl sulfide and 95% **kerosene** 82, 21, 4; mixture of 2% Et benzyl sulfide 2,100, 0, 21; same 5, 70, 29, 7; phenoxathiin 5, 36, 64, 29; ethylene glycol ethyl thio ether 5, 64, 36, 10; thiodiglycol 5, 79, 19, 3; diethylene monothiodioxide 5, 82, 17, 8; Bu disulfide 2, 100, 0, 5; same 5, 94, 1, 0; mixture of 5% methallyl disulfide and 95% **kerosene** 70, 34, 5; N-bromacetamide 5 (weight/volume %), 92, 6, 4; p-nitroaniline 5 (w/v%), 70, 24, 11; diphenylamine 5 (w/v%), 84, 16, 63; phenothiazine 5 (w/v%), 8, 91, 7; same 2 (w/v%) + 98% Bu Carbitol acetate 59, 39, 20; m-dinitrobenzene 5 (w/v%), 27, 72, 14; monobutylthiourea 5 (w/v%), 64, 17, 6; CCl₄ 100, 0, 100, 0; Bu Carbitol chloroacetate 5, 71, 28, 0; Bu Cellosolve chloroacetate 5, 58, 42, 58; tetraethylene glycol dichloride 5, 65, 9, 6; epichlorohydrin 5, 69, 31,

67; dichloroethyl phthalate 5, 84, 13, 9; DDT (tech.) 5 (w/v%), 36, 64, 36; γ -hexachlorocyclohexane 5 (w/v%), 0, 100, 0; same 1 (w/v%), 14, 86, 14; same 0.1 (w/v%), 3, 97, 3; methyl isobutyl ketone 5, 54, 43, 0; methyl ethyl thio ketone 5, 83, 6, 0; tarter emetic in water 5 (w/v%), 6, 4, 3; tannic acid in water 5 (w/v%), 18, 0, 0; C₆H₆ 100, 0, 100, 0; C₆H₆ 10% + Bu Carbitol acetate 90%, 75, 12, 9; SC(OC₂H₅)SCH₂C(:CH₂)CH₃ 5, 75, 23, 16; spray A, a mixture of Carbitol acetate 20%, Plastol (polymerized butylene) 50%, and methallyl disulfide 30%, 100, 16, 85, 5; A 5, 63, 31, 10. A few expts. made on 4th instar larvae show decreased repellency without increased rapid mortality. This instar is, in general, more resistant to toxicants than the 3rd instar. Rates of penetration of several solvents into dry and wet wool were studied; the time in sec. for a uniform piece of raw wool to sink in the test solvent follows: Cellosolve, dry 1, wet 1.5; Bu Carbitol 3, 2; oil Number 1 10, 17; oil Number 1 + 1% com. wetting agent containing Na octadecyl sulfate 10, 8; same +5% same wetting agent 9, 9; oil Number 1 + 5% same wetting agent + 45% water 10, 25; spray A 5, 5; water 120, 4. Results: diphenylamine and Bu Carbitol chloroacetate were the most effective repellent larvicides tested. Among the hydroxyalkyl ether compds., toxicity followed the order, alcohol > acetate > thiocyanate > chloroacetate. The alkyl sulfides and disulfides were nontoxic. Replacement of an alkyl group by an aryl group did not increase toxicity. Phenothiazine (thiodiphenylamine) was more toxic than any related compound; replacement of S by O in this compound yielded toxic compds. of interest. Several halogenated compds. (DDT, γ -hexachlorocyclohexane, epichlorohydrin, Bu Carbitol chloroacetate) showed high toxicity. A new blowfly repellent, Spray A, possessed considerable larvicidal as well as effective repellent action. 13 references.

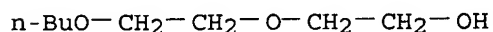
IT 104-68-7, Ethanol, 2-(2-phenoxyethoxy) -
(as solvent for insecticides and insectifuges)
RN 104-68-7 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-(2-phenoxyethoxy) - (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 111-15-9, Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate 112-34-5, Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) - 124-17-4, Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) -, acetate
(as solvents for insecticides and insectifuges)
RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 112-34-5 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) - (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 124-17-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) -, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OBu-n

IT 638-56-2, Ether, bis[2-(2-chloroethoxy)ethyl]
(repellency and toxicity to *Lucilia sericata*)
RN 638-56-2 HCAPLUS
CN Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-(2-chloroethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

ClCH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂Cl

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L1	10395	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	OIL
L2	543	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	INSECTICID?
L3	1370	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(HYDROCARBON OR SILIC? OR ESTER) AND OIL?
L4	632	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	POLYOL?
L5	22	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	DIMETHYL ETHER?/CN
L6	553	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOPROPANOL
L7	23	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SORBITAN MONO?/CN
L8	108	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PYRETHRIN?
L11	5	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	KEROSENE?
L12	2450	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL?/CN
L13	98	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	MONOETHYL(L)ACETATE
L14	11	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L13 AND ETHER?
L15	1339948	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L1 OR OIL
L16	264217	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L3 OR (HYDROCARBON OR SILICO? OR ESTER) (L)OIL
L17	158848	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L2 OR INSECTICID?
L18	659980	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L4 OR POLYOL
L19	992	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L15 OR L16) AND L17 AND L18
L20	14564	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L5 OR DIMETHYL(2A)ETHER
L21	8	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L19 AND L20
L22	5	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L21 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR SPRAY)
L23	81	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L19 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR SPRAY)) NOT L22
L24	18058	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L15(L) (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR SPRAY)) NOT L22
L25	37	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L24 AND L23
L28	146932	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(BIOCIDES/CV OR PESTICIDES/CV OR INSECTICIDES/CV OR "INSECTICIDES (L) AEROSOLS"/CV OR "AEROSOLS INSECTICIDES"/CV) OR BIOCID? OR PESTICID?
L32	83859	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L6 OR ISOPROPANOL
L33	26052	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L7 OR SORBITAN (2A)MONO?
L34	8414	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L8 OR PYRETHRIN
L35	679	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L8 OR EXXSOL?(2A)60
L36	1	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L32 AND L33 AND L34 AND L35
L37	34825	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L11 OR KERO?
L38	57408	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L12 OR DIETHYLENEGLYCOL OR DIETHYLENE(W)GLYCOL
L39	1880	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L14 OR MONOETHYL(L) (ETHERACETA TE OR ETHER(A)ACETATE)
L40	15	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L37 AND L38 AND L39
L41	347528	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	("FLASH POINT"/CV OR "FLASH PT."/CV OR "FIRE POINT"/CV OR "FIRE POINTS"/CV OR "IGNITION POINT"/CV OR COMBUSTION/CV OR FIRE/CV OR FLAMMABILITY/CV OR

IGNITION/CV) OR FLASH(2A) (POINT OR PT) OR FIRE OR IGNITION OR
FLAMMABILITY OR COMBUSTION

L42 1817 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L24 AND L41
L43 36 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L42 AND L28
L44 48 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L42 AND L18
L45 80 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L43 OR L44) NOT (L22 OR L25
OR L36 OR L40)
L46 75 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 NOT FIRE(A) ANT
L47 15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L46 NOT PD=<FEBRUARY 20, 2000

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L47 ANSWER 1 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1055381 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:300365

TITLE: Overview of inhalation exposure techniques: strengths
and weaknesses

AUTHOR(S): Pauluhn, Juergen

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Toxicology, Institute of Toxicology,
BAYER AG, Wuppertal, 42096, Germany

SOURCE: Experimental and Toxicologic Pathology (2005), 57(S1),
111-128

CODEN: ETPAEK; ISSN: 0940-2993

PUBLISHER: Elsevier GmbH

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. The vast majority of toxicity studies and risk evaluations deal with single chems. Due to the growing interest in potential human health risks originating from exposure to environmental pollutants or lifestyle-related complex chemical mixts., well thought-out tailor-made mechanistic inhalation toxicity studies have been performed. In contrast to the complex mixts. potentially encountered from hazardous waste sites, drinking water disinfection byproducts, natural flavoring complexes, or the cumulative intake of food additives and pesticide residues, the scientific evaluation of complex airborne mixts., such as acid aerosols, atmospheres produced by combustion or thermolysis, e.g. residual oil fly ash (ROFA), diesel and gasoline exhaust, and tobacco smoke, or volatile organic chems. (VOCs) in residential areas, to mention but a few, is a daunting challenge for exptl. toxicologists. These challenges include the controlled in situ generation of exposure atmospheres, the comps. of which are often process-determined and metastable. This means that volatile agents may partition with liquid aerosols or be adsorbed onto surfaces of solid aerosols. Similarly, the nature and composition of test atmospheres might change continuously through oxidation and aging of constituents or coagulation of particles. This, in turn, poses addnl. challenges to the anal. characterization of such complex test atmospheres, including the identification of potential exptl. artifacts. Accordingly, highly standardized and controlled inhalation studies are required for hazard identification of complex mixts. and the results of inhalation studies have to be analyzed judiciously due to the great number of exptl. variables. These variables may be related to tech. issues or to the specific features of the animal model. Although inhalation exposure of animals mimics human exposure best, not all results obtained under such rigorous test conditions might necessarily also occur under real-life exposure conditions. In addition, to simulate exptl. specific use or exposure patterns may impose a particular challenge to traditional approaches in terms of relevant exposure metrics and the analytes chosen

to characterize exposure atmospheres. This paper addresses major developments in the discipline of inhalation toxicol. with particular emphasis on the state-of-the-art testing of complex mixts.

L47 ANSWER 2 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:905818 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:380570

TITLE: Isocyanate-free, foamable mixtures with good
fire resistance

INVENTOR(S): Stanjek, Volker; Schauer, Felicitas; Weidner, Richard

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Consortium fuer Elektrochemische Industrie G.m.b.H.,
Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004092259	A1	20041028	WO 2004-EP3787	20040408
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

DE 10317881 A1 20041111 DE 2003-10317881 20030417

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2003-10317881 A 20030417

AB The title compns., useful in aerosol sprays and resistant to cracking, comprise NCO-free prepolymers bearing silyl groups of specified structure, halogenated polyols, and propellants. A mixture of 2,4-TDI 50.0, IXOL M 125 (brominated polyol, mol. weight 233.75) 40.27, polypropylene glycol (mol. weight 425) 18.3, and propoxylated glycerol (mol. weight 425) 2.49 g was stirred at 70-80° and mixed with 60.7 g (anilinomethyl)methyldimethoxysilane [prepared in 76.5% yield from (chlormethyl)methyldimethoxysilane and PhNH₂] and 45 mL tris(2-chloroisopropyl) phosphate (Levagard PP) to give a composition with viscosity 9.4 Pa·s at 50°. A mixture of this composition 50, silicone oil (foam stabilizer) 1.2, and BzCl 0.2 g was pressurized (50 g) in a spray container with 6 mL C₂H₂F₄ and 6 mL 2:1 propane-butane and expanded to give a light-yellow foam which was tack-free after .apprx.1 min, cuttable after 4 h, and had an extinguishing time (Bunsen burner test) of ≤15 s.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 3 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:877484 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:95061

TITLE: Spray type hard PIR polyurethane foam composition

INVENTOR(S): Jung, Yun Gil; Park, Heon Hui

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kumho Mitsui Chemicals, Inc., S. Korea

SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: KRXXA7
 LANGUAGE: Patent
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: Korean
 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2001036534	A	20010507	KR 1999-43574	19991008
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 1999-43574	19991008

AB A **spray** type hard PIR polyurethane foam composition is provided for maintaining self-extinguish property of the foam to early suppress **fire** by deriving plenty of isocyanate radicals in urethane functional groups by reacting resin premix and organic polyisocyanate. A **spray** type hard PIR polyurethane foam composition comprises 48-52 wt% of a resin premix containing 44-67 weight parts of **polyol** mixture composed of polyester **polyol** having 300-800 mol. weight and 2-4 functional groups and polyether **polyol** having 300-800 mol. weight and 3-6 functional groups in a weight ratio of 90-50:10-50, and 5-15 weight parts of flame-retardant agent, 0.00-2.0 weight parts of crosslinking agent, 1.0-2.0 weight parts of amine based urethane catalyst, 2.0-7.0 weight parts of metal trimer, 1.0-2.0 weight parts of silicone oil, 0.1-3.0 weight parts of water and 15-25 weight parts of foaming agent. The composition also includes 52-48 wt% of polyisocyanate having 30-33 wt% of isocyanate radicals and 2.0-3.5 isocyanate index.

L47 ANSWER 4 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:568600 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:101556
 TITLE: Insect-catching, **fire**-resistant compositions and aerosols
 INVENTOR(S): Yui, Satoshi; Uemura, Shinichiro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004196764	A2	20040715	JP 2003-49182	20030226
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-310060	A 20021024

AB Title compns., which are sprayed on insects to fix them, contain polymers, **fire** proofing agents, and optionally (in)organic foaming agents. Thus, an aerosol containing acrylic resin, polyethylene, isoparaffin, isopentane, and octyl diphenylphosphate was sprayed on burner flame to immediately distinguish the flame.

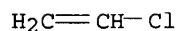
IT 9002-86-2, PVC 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (insect-catching aerosols containing polymers, fireproofers, and optional foaming agents)

RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-01-4

CMF C2 H3 Cl



RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
 CMF C2 H4



L47 ANSWER 5 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:159499 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:182890

TITLE: Hydrolysis-resistant polyester-**polyol**-based
 rigid polyurethane foams using water and/or
 hydrofluorocarbon blowing agents and suitable for
 spray blowing

INVENTOR(S): Mizuta, Kazuhiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bridgestone Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004059900	A2	20040226	JP 2003-143699	20030521
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-164571	A 20020605

AB Title foams, useful for thermal insulators, are manufactured by mixing polyisocyanates with solns. containing **polyols**, H₂O as blowing agent, 0.05-5.0 parts (based on H₂O) imidazoles as catalysts, and other aids, and expanding the mixts. Alternatively, title foams are similarly manufactured from polyisocyanates and solns. containing **polyols**, H₂O and/or hydrofluorocarbons as blowing agents, catalysts, and other aids. When the solns. have been left at 30° for 2 mo, the cream times and rise times satisfy author-specified relationships. Thus, 16.29 pbw Coronate 1156 (crude MDI), 6.9 parts HFC245fa, and hydrolysis-resistant solution containing mannich-modified **polyol** 30, terephthalic acid-based polyester **oil** 70, TCPP [tris(monochloropropyl phosphate)] 20, foam stabilizer, tetramethylhexamethylenediamine 0.5, pentamethyldiethylenetriamine 0.2, DEG solution containing K octylate 4.0, DOP soluble of Pd octylate 2.0, HFC245fa 30.0, and H₂O 0.5 part were sep. supplied to an airless **spray** system and sprayed on Ca silicate plate to manufacture flame-retardant foam.

L47 ANSWER 6 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1008665 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:266145

TITLE: Preparation and application of insect repellent and

insecticidal preparation containing monoterpene
 INVENTOR(S): Luo, Baide
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Li, Hai, Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 15 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1393130	A	20030129	CN 2001-113122	20010626
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2001-113122	20010626

AB The title insect repellent and insecticidal preparation contains monoterpene (C₁₀H₁₆, D-limonene), paraffin, acetaldehyde, essence and solvent. The concns. of the terpene and acetaldehyde in the preparation are 0.01-5% and 0.1-50%, resp. The acetaldehyde is extracted from colony with r-9 lactone and/or r-11 lactone. The paraffin has initial b.p. of at least 360°F, full evaporation temperature not less than 600°F, and **combustion** temperature 245-590°F. The concentration of essence in the solution is 2%; and it may be benzaldehyde, benzoic acid, cinnamyl alc., pennyroyal **oil** and vanillaldehyde. The paraffin is composed of a paraffin with low b.p. and another paraffin with high b.p. at ratio of 1:99-99:1. The product is used to **spray** on the plant leaves damaged by insects.

L47 ANSWER 7 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:947852 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:385851
 TITLE: High pressure aerosol composition for cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and **pesticides**
 INVENTOR(S): Mekata, Satoshi; Mitsuma, Shigekazu
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daizo Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003342102	A2	20031203	JP 2002-147860	20020522
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-147860	20020522

AB An **aerosol** consists of a liquid composition containing a surfactant, an **oil** composition, and liquefied carbon dioxide in the form of emulsion of which the **aerosol** composition is dissolved in the liquefied CO₂ under high pressure. Particles sprayed are extremely small and useful without concerns of **fire**.

L47 ANSWER 8 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:470577 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:41133
 TITLE: Method and apparatus for treating low melting point plastic wastes by spray **combustion**
 INVENTOR(S): Endo, Yoshihiko; Kega, Hisashi; Kato, Tomomichi; Uchida, Takashi; Yamamoto, Keizo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd., Japan; Tokuyama Corp.

Levy 10_089551

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003171497	A2	20030620	JP 2001-369869	20011204
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-369869	20011204

AB The claimed process comprises mixing plastic wastes with a **combustion** base oil, heating for dissolving or melting the wastes to give a **spray** combustible oil, and then **spray** combusting by keeping temperature of the oil not to precipitate the wastes. The claimed apparatus is equipped with a tank for preparing the **spray** combustible oil and a line for keeping the oil temperature and feeding to a burner. The plastic wastes are **combustion** treated by preventing clogging of nozzles.

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene
9003-53-6, Polystyrene
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(**spray combustion** of low m.p. plastic wastes by
mixing with base oil)

RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$

RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6

$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$

RN 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

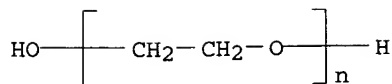
CM 1

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{Ph}$

L47 ANSWER 9 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:868569 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:20568
 TITLE: A method for providing a fluid composition with improved fire resistance
 INVENTOR(S): Totten, George Edward; Matlock, Paul Lumpkin; Brown, William Lowell
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Carbide Chemicals & Plastics Technology Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001090232	A2	20011129	WO 2001-US15583	20010515
WO 2001090232	A3	20020328		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2409213	AA	20011129	CA 2001-2409213	20010515
AU 2001063121	A5	20011203	AU 2001-63121	20010515
EP 1290118	A2	20030312	EP 2001-937378	20010515
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004512388	T2	20040422	JP 2001-587038	20010515
BR 2001011114	A	20040622	BR 2001-11114	20010515
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-578960 A 20000525 WO 2001-US15583 W 20010515				
AB An anhydrous poly(alkylene glycol)-based fluid composition has Group 1 or Group 2 fire resistance properties. The fluid composition is formulated with an ethylene oxide/alkylene oxide weight percent ratio and/or antioxidant sufficient to provide the fluid composition with a spray flammability parameter $<8.0 \times 10^4$ (less flammable than mineral oils). Fluid compns. are useful as hydraulic fluids and quenchants and in other industrial and com. applications requiring fluids having enhanced fire resistance. A blend of Ucon LB 165 and 2% PANA had spray flammability parameter $4.24 + 10^4$.				
IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (method for providing a fluid composition with improved fire resistance)				
RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L47 ANSWER 10 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:828044 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:333213

TITLE: Preparation of fuel oil aqueous emulsions for reduced noxious emissions

INVENTOR(S): Xu, Jianzhong

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

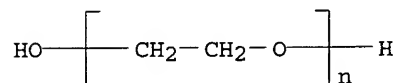
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1297019	A	20010530	CN 2000-125943	20000831
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2000-125943	20000831

AB The fuel oil aqueous emulsion is prepared by **atomizing** tap water and fuel oil at predetd. mixing ratio, through a **spray** nozzle under elevated pressure 1.0-1.6 MPa, and mixing with additives in stirrer. The additives are composed of linear alkyl benzenesulfonate Na salt 20, polyoxyethylene glycol alkylphenyl ether 4, CMC 1, Na₂CO₃ 4, Na tripolyphosphate 30, Na₂SiO₃ 6, Na₂SO₄ 23, p-methylbenzene sulfonate Na salt 2, and water 10 weight parts. The **combustion** temperature of the fuel oil aqueous emulsion in automotive engine can be reduced by 5-10%, NO_x emissions reduced by 30-50%, and CO₂ emissions can also be reduced.

IT 25322-68-3D, Polyoxyethylene glycol, alkylphenyl ether
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (in preparation of fuel oil aqueous emulsions for reduced noxious emissions)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L47 ANSWER 11 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:791857 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:335005

TITLE: Hair aerosol compositions containing alcohol solutions and dimethyl ether

INVENTOR(S): Teramoto, Keiichiro; Yamauchi, Hideki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daizo K. K., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001302458	A2	20011031	JP 2000-114321	20000414
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-114321	20000414

AB The invention relates to a hair aerosol composition having decreased danger of fire and good hair-spraying effect, wherein the composition contains an alc. solution having a water/alc. ratio of 8/2-4/6 20-50, and a propellant containing di-Me ether 50-80 % filled in a pressure-resistant container, and wherein the spray amount of water is 0.05-0.3 g/s. A hair aerosol composition containing alkyl acrylate copolymer-containing aqueous emulsion (Balance

AH750) 7.3, aminomethyl-2-propanol 0.4, ethanol 10, polyoxyethylene-methylpolysiloxane copolymer (SH3771M) 0.1, water 22.2, and di-Me ether 60 % was formulated and filled in a PET container.

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (hair aerosol compns. containing alc. solns. and di-Me ether filled in polymer container)

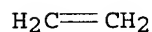
RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4



RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1

CMF C3 H6



L47 ANSWER 12 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:265537 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:262336

TITLE: Aerosol composition

INVENTOR(S): Mekata, Satoshi; Sakai, Masanori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osaka Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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Levy 10_089551

WO 2001025368 A1 20010412 WO 2000-JP5100 20000731
W: AU, CN, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
PT, SE
JP 2002308704 A2 20021023 JP 2000-208980 20000710
AU 2000061826 A5 20010510 AU 2000-61826 20000731
AU 771323 B2 20040318
EP 1249482 A1 20021016 EP 2000-948311 20000731
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, FI, CY

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-281763 A 19991001
JP 2000-40807 A 20000218
JP 2000-208980 A 20000710
WO 2000-JP5100 W 20000731

AB A one-pack aqueous **aerosol** composition is highly secure against
fire and enabling efficient adhesion of an active ingredient.
This **aerosol** composition is a homogeneous one which comprises 10 to
60 wt% of a liquid concentrate consisting of 30 to 90 weight % of an **oil**
such as kerosene, 5 to 50 wt% of a polyhydric alc. such as diethylene
glycol, 1 to 40 weight % of water, and 0.1 to 20 weight % of an active
ingredient such as insecticide and not exhibiting any **flash**
point at a pressure of 1 atm and 90 to 40 weight % of a propellant
consisting of di-Me ether.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 13 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:748903 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:297717

TITLE: Apparatus and process for manufacture of fine carbon
black at high temperature

INVENTOR(S): Yamamoto, Takaharu; Mise, Nobutake; Fukuyama, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2000297229	A2	20001024	JP 1999-107570	19990415

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-107570 19990415

AB The apparatus has a **combustion** zone, a reaction zone having narrow
parts holed to insert burners for spraying of raw materials, and a
reaction-stopping zone. Thus, fine carbon black with high blackness and
good dispersion in LDPE was manufactured at $\geq 1800^\circ$ in the apparatus

IT 9002-86-2, PVC 9002-88-4, LDPE

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)

(high-temperature **combustion** reactor having spray nozzle burners
for manufacture of fine carbon black with good dispersion in resins)

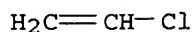
RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-01-4

CMF C2 H3 C1



RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
 CMF C2 H4



L47 ANSWER 14 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:457149 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:90944

TITLE: Manufacture of coated products made from natural polymers using a coating having a lower surface tension

INVENTOR(S): Huisman, Jan Wietze

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vertis B.V., Neth.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

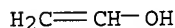
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000039215	A1	20000706	WO 1999-NL818	19991229
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
NL 1010915	C2	20000630	NL 1998-1010915	19981229
NL 1010916	C2	20000630	NL 1998-1010916	19981229
CA 2358991	AA	20000706	CA 1999-2358991	19991229
EP 1144501	A1	20011017	EP 1999-964782	19991229
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, RO			
BR 9916709	A	20011211	BR 1999-16709	19991229
AU 778476	B2	20041209	AU 2000-30821	19991229
US 2004207113	A1	20041021	US 2004-809017	20040325
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			NL 1998-1010915	A 19981229
			NL 1998-1010916	A 19981229
			WO 1999-NL818	W 19991229
			US 2001-869532	B1 20010830
AB	Products having a natural polymer base are coated by applying to ≥ 1 part of the product, a coating having a surface tension which is approx. equal to or, preferably, lower than the surface tension of the product or			

product part being coated. Thus, a clam-shell fast-food container (15.2 g, surface tension 40 dyne/cm), prepared from a composition comprising potato starch 1000, china clay 140, Hydrocarb 95Tit is, please m 140, hydroxyapatite 2, xanthan gum 2, guar gum 8, and cellulose fiber (.apprx.2.5 mm) 120 g mixed with 1500 mL water and 2.8 g silicone oil HY, was **spray**-coated on both sides with a solution (surface tension 30 dyne/cm) of 36 g CAP 482.5 (cellulose acetate propionate) powder in 400 mL EtOH and 200 mL Et acetate, giving a container weighing 17.9 g, surface tension 38 dyne/cm and water-vapor transmission (ASTM E 96) 120 g/m²/24 h.

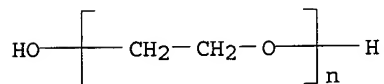
IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (coating; manufacture of coated products made from natural polymers using a coating having a lower surface tension)
 RN 9002-89-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethenol, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 557-75-5
 CMF C2 H4 O



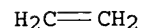
IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (manufacture of coated products made from natural polymers using a coating having a lower surface tension)
 RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (wax, coating; manufacture of coated products made from natural polymers using a coating having a lower surface tension)
 RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
 CMF C2 H4



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 15 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:190970 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:224532

TITLE: Multicomponent aerosol-forming **fire** extinguishers containing flame suppressants and **combustion** inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Zhegrov, Evgeny Fedorovich; Agafonov, Dmitry Pavlovich; Doronichev, Alexandr Ivanovich; Mikhailova, Margarita Ivanovna; Politova, Aida Batyrgereevna; Nikolaev, Sergei Vladimirovich

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shellfox Pty Ltd., Australia

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000015305	A1	20000323	WO 1999-RU269	19990803
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
RU 2146546	C1	20000320	RU 1998-117411	19980911
CA 2348644	AA	20000323	CA 1999-2348644	19990803
AU 9953110	A1	20000403	AU 1999-53110	19990803
AU 754475	B2	20021114		
BR 9913567	A	20010522	BR 1999-13567	19990803
EP 1109601	A1	20010627	EP 1999-938680	19990803
EP 1109601	B1	20030115		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
AT 231018	E	20030215	AT 1999-938680	19990803
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 1998-117411	A 19980911
			WO 1999-RU269	W 19990803

AB **Fire-extinguishing aerosol-forming compns.** contain a flame suppressing agent 35-80, a fuel binder 12-40, a carbon source 1-15, a stabilizer 0.5-2.5, a burning modifier (e.g., a **combustion** catalyst or inhibitor, and a cooling agent) 1-250, and additives 0.5-7.5 weight parts. The carbon source is selected from aliphatic or aromatic alcs.; the flame suppressants are selected from alkali or alkaline earth metal nitrates. The additives can be selected from a lubricating base oil, a fatty acid salt (especially Na or Zn stearate), glycols, glycerin, gelatins, and organosilicones. The cooling agents typically are composed of a heat-absorbing component (selected from Group II oxides and hydroxides, aluminosilicates, nepheline, metal shavings, Group II basic carbonates or phosphates, and Group III element hydroxides or hydrides) and a binder (selected from cellulose derivs., polyvinyl acetate, or polyvinyl chloride). These **fire** extinguishing devices using the proposed

agents can work in automatic and manual-operated modes, are designed for long service life (up to ≥ 10 yr), do not require addnl. service, and are always ready for use in a wide variety of situations.

IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fire extinguishers containing; multicomponent aerosol-forming
fire extinguishers containing flame suppressants and
combustion inhibitors)

RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-01-4

CMF C2 H3 C1

$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{Cl}$

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> => d stat que

L1	10395	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	OIL
L2	543	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	INSECTICID?
L3	1370	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(HYDROCARBON OR SILIC? OR ESTER) AND OIL?
L4	632	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	POLYOL?
L5	22	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	DIMETHYL ETHER?/CN
L6	553	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOPROPANOL
L7	23	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SORBITAN MONO?/CN
L8	108	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PYRETHRIN?
L11	5	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	KEROSENE?
L12	2450	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL?/CN
L13	98	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	MONOETHYL (L) ACETATE
L14	11	SEA FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L13 AND ETHER?
L15	1339948	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L1 OR OIL
L16	264217	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L3 OR (HYDROCARBON OR SILICO? OR ESTER) (L) OIL
L17	158848	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L2 OR INSECTICID?
L18	659980	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L4 OR POLYOL
L19	992	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L15 OR L16) AND L17 AND L18
L20	14564	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L5 OR DIMETHYL (2A) ETHER
L21	8	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L19 AND L20
L22	5	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L21 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR SPRAY)
L23	81	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L19 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR SPRAY)) NOT L22
L24	18058	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L15 (L) (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR SPRAY)) NOT L22
L25	37	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L24 AND L23
L28	146932	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(BIOCIDES/CV OR PESTICIDES/CV OR INSECTICIDES/CV OR "INSECTICIDES (L) AEROSOLS"/CV OR "AEROSOLS INSECTICIDES"/CV) OR BIOCID? OR PESTICID?
L32	83859	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L6 OR ISOPROPANOL
L33	26052	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L7 OR SORBITAN (2A) MONO?
L34	8414	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L8 OR PYRETHRIN
L35	679	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L8 OR EXXSOL? (2A) 60

L36 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 AND L33 AND L34 AND L35
 L37 34825 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 OR KERO?
 L38 57408 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 OR DIETHYLENEGLYCOL OR
 DIETHYLENE (W) GLYCOL
 L39 1880 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR MONOETHYL (L) (ETHERACETA
 TE OR ETHER (A) ACETATE)
 L40 15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 AND L38 AND L39
 L41 347528 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("FLASH POINT"/CV OR "FLASH
 PT."/CV OR "FIRE POINT"/CV OR "FIRE POINTS"/CV OR "IGNITION
 POINT"/CV OR COMBUSTION/CV OR FIRE/CV OR FLAMMABILITY/CV OR
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 FLAMMABILITY OR COMBUSTION
 L42 1817 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L24 AND L41
 L43 36 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L42 AND L28
 L44 48 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L42 AND L18
 L45 80 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L43 OR L44) NOT (L22 OR L25
 OR L36 OR L40)
 L46 75 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 NOT FIRE (A) ANT
 L47 15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L46 NOT PD=<FEBRUARY 20, 2000
 L48 2527 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 (L) (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR
 SPRAY)
 L49 2527 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L48 AND L28
 L50 93 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 AND L37
 L51 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L50 AND L41
 L52 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 NOT (L22 OR L25 OR L36 OR
 L40 OR L47)
 L57 283 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L48 AND (L20 OR L32 OR L33 OR
 L34 OR L35 OR EXXSOL?)
 L58 204 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND PD=<FEBRUARY 20, 2000
 L60 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND HYDROPHIL?
 L61 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND HYDROPHOB?
 L62 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND 'WATER-IN-OIL'
 L63 22 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND EMULSI?
 L64 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63)
 NOT (L22 OR L25 OR L36 OR L40 OR L47 OR L52)

=> d ibib abs hitstr l64 1-26

L64 ANSWER 1 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:57262 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:146507

TITLE: The influence of dynamic surface tension on
atomization and retention of
pesticides

AUTHOR(S): Spanoghe, P.; van der Meeren, P.; Steurbaut, W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Agricultural & Applied Biological Sciences,
 Ghent University, B-9000, Belg.

SOURCE: World Surfactants Congress, 5th, Firenze, Italy, May
 29-June 2, 2000 (2000), 921-929. Comitè
 Europeen des Agents de Surface et leurs Intermediaires
 Organiques: Brussels, Belg.
 CODEN: 69BYUW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (computer optical disk)

LANGUAGE: English

AB Surfactants are mixed with **pesticides** in the **spray**
 water. The transport of the active component to the crop starts with the
 formulation of the **pesticide**, is followed by the

atomization and ends with the spreading on the foliage. Surfactants will cause droplets to collapse under their own weight and increase the area of contact. In this way they improve the phys. coverage over the surface of the intended target. Ethanol and two surfactants used in agriculture: polyoxyethylene **sorbitan monolaurate** and tert-octylphenoxypolyethoxy ethanol were evaluated. For this purpose, a dynamic surface tension meter was used. A relationship existed between dynamic surface tension and droplet size spectrum produced by a **spray** nozzle on the one hand and between dynamic surface tension and contact angle on **hydrophobic** glass on the other hand.

IT 9005-64-5, Polyoxyethylene **sorbitan monolaurate**
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (influence of dynamic surface tension on **atomization** and retention of **pesticides**)

RN 9005-64-5 HCAPLUS

CN Sorbitan, monododecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L64 ANSWER 2 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:309040 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:126519

TITLE: Surfactant phytotoxicity to barley plants and calli

AUTHOR(S): Manthey, Frank A.; Dahleen, Lynn S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cereal Science, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND, 58105, USA

SOURCE: ASTM Special Technical Publication (1998),
 STP 1347(Pesticide Formulations and Application
 Systems: 18th Volume), 317-329
 CODEN: ASTTA8; ISSN: 0066-0558

PUBLISHER: ASTM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Surfactants are used in **pesticide** and **spray** adjuvant formulations. Unfortunately, some surfactants are phytotoxic and can inhibit **pesticide** efficacy. Expts. were conducted in the greenhouse and laboratory to determine the phytotoxicity of surfactants that differed

in lipophilic chemical and/or **hydrophilic**:lipophilic balance (HLB).

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) was the bioassay species. Foliar injury generally was greater with low than high HLB surfactants when surfactants were applied based on weight/volume but not when applied based on molar concentration

Lipophilic chemical, HLB, and concentration influenced the surfactant effect on droplet spread, plant transpiration, and proton extrusion from barley calli. Surfactants reduced or had no affect on transpiration 1 h after application. Transpiration recovered to original levels 24 h after application, if no foliar injury occurred. Most surfactants at 0.01 mM reduced proton extrusion from barley calli. Simple relationships were not observed between foliar injury and droplet spread; foliar injury and transpiration; droplet spread and transpiration; or foliar injury and proton extrusion.

IT 9005-64-5, Tween 20

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(surfactant phytotoxicity to barley plants and calli)

RN 9005-64-5 HCAPLUS

CN Sorbitan, monododecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L64 ANSWER 3 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:705579 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:342893

TITLE: **Water-in-oil** microemulsion aerosol
systems for insecticidal compositions

AUTHOR(S): Narayanan, Kolazi S.; Kaminsky, Milla; Jon, Domingo;
Ianniello, Robert M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmaceutical, Agricultural and Beverage
Technologies, International Specialty Products, Wayne,
NJ, 07470, USA

SOURCE: ASTM Special Technical Publication (1997),
STP 1328(Pesticide Formulations and Application
Systems: 17th Volume), 39-48
CODEN: ASTTA8; ISSN: 0066-0558

PUBLISHER: American Society for Testing and Materials

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Conventional aerosol as a delivery system for **hydrophobic**
insecticides, formulated with hydrocarbon or Freon type propellants [(A46)
or Freon 11/12] are derived from matrixes based on nonaq. organic solvents,
i.e. hydrocarbons or halogenated hydrocarbons. Such systems pose
potential environmental hazards, like high flammability (hydrocarbon
emission) and depletion of the ozone layer from fluorinated hydrocarbons,
and emission of chlorinated hydrocarbons as cancer suspect agents.
Totally aqueous systems are not easy to formulate in a single phase system as
are aerosols. While O/W microemulsions are described in the literature,
their use as trigger spray or aerosol systems produced low knockdown rates
(speed of "kill"). A W/O microemulsion which will accommodate high levels
(≥ 35%) of conventional hydrocarbon propellant (A46) would be safer
and will improve the knockdown rate. This paper describes efforts in
successfully formulating such W/O microemulsion systems. A systematic
approach to stabilize W/O microemulsions that can accommodate high level
of water (25-40%), as well as high level of hydrocarbon oil and
hydrocarbon propellant (40-50%), based on partial phase diagrams, produced
several prototype formulations. These formulations matrixes consist of
nonylphenol ethoxylates as primary **emulsifiers** and long chain
(C8) alkyl pyrrolidone/pentanol/glycerol as cosurfactant/cosolvents, C12
hydrocarbon and water. Mixed pyrethroids and propellants can be loaded at
appropriate levels. Examples of prototype formulations, stability data,
and biol. efficacy are provided. A working model that would explain the
high biol. performance is also provided.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L64 ANSWER 4 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:347300 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:313629

TITLE: Microencapsulated pyrethroid aerosol composition

INVENTOR(S): Bassam, Dean Anthony; Thompson, Ian Andrew; Allison,
Gavin Ian

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): R & C Products Pty. Limited, Australia; Bassam, Dean
Anthony; Thompson, Ian Andrew; Allison, Gavin Ian

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9713409	A1	19970417	WO 1996-AU639	19961010 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG				
US 5849264	A	19981215	US 1996-727779	19961008 <--
GB 2306327	A1	19970507	GB 1996-21050	19961009 <--
GB 2306327	B2	19981223		
CA 2234103	AA	19970417	CA 1996-2234103	19961010 <--
CA 2234103	C	20040727		
AU 9671218	A1	19970430	AU 1996-71218	19961010 <--
AU 709344	B2	19990826		
ZA 9608544	A	19970519	ZA 1996-8544	19961010 <--
EP 855858	A1	19980805	EP 1996-932391	19961010 <--
EP 855858	B1	20030319		
R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL				
CN 1202797	A	19981223	CN 1996-198592	19961010 <--
BR 9610904	A	19990713	BR 1996-10904	19961010 <--
ES 2195012	T3	20031201	ES 1996-932391	19961010
HK 1011260	A1	20000519	HK 1998-112552	19981130
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1995-20705	A 19951010
			WO 1996-AU639	W 19961010

AB An insecticidal composition in the form of an aerosol **water-in-oil emulsion** is disclosed which comprises: (a) an aqueous suspension of microencapsulated insecticide to give an insecticide concentration of 0.001-5% weight/weight; (b) solvent(s) in an amount of 1-20% weight/weight; (c) **emulsifier(s)** in an amount of from 0.2-10% weight/weight and selected from mono-, di- and tri-sorbitan esters, polyoxyethylene **sorbitan** esters, **mono-** and poly-glycerol esters, ethoxylated nonionic **emulsifiers**, propoxylated nonionic **emulsifiers** and ethoxylated/propoxylated nonionic **emulsifiers**; (d) 2-80% weight/weight propellant(s); (e) optionally 0.001-5% weight/weight oil phase soluble insecticide(s); and (f) the balance water. The composition has a HLB 4.5-6.5. The composition retains its insecticidal activity on polymeric surfaces.

L64 ANSWER 5 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:38903 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:56343

TITLE: Stable, single phase w/o microemulsion matrix formulation for forming sprayable, aerosol agriculturally active compositions

INVENTOR(S): Narayanan, Kolazi S.; Kaminsky, Milla; Ianniello, Robert M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Isp Investments Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9636225	A1	19961121	WO 1996-US3979	19960325 <--
W: AU, NZ				
RW: AU, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5603942	A	19970218	US 1995-444600	19950519 <--
AU 9654287	A1	19961129	AU 1996-54287	19960325 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-444600	A 19950519
			WO 1996-US3979	W 19960325

AB Stable, single phase w/o insecticidal aerosol microemulsions were prepared containing a pyrethroid, C8-18 hydrocarbon, water, propellant, **emulsifier**, and cosolvent/coemulsifier. Thus, an insecticidal composition was prepared containing dodecane, water, propellant, Igepal, octylpyrrolidone/pentanol, and D-allethrin or D-phenethrin.

L64 ANSWER 6 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:467202 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:107800

TITLE: Pesticidal formulations with improved evaporation retardant action

INVENTOR(S): Martin, Robert; Jeffries, David A.; North, Denise K.; Groome, John M.; Crampton, Peter L.; Huson, Andrew J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Roussel-UCLAF, Fr.

SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 924, 044, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5527823	A	19960618	US 1994-193701	19940208 <--
AU 8932914	A1	19890922	AU 1989-32914	19890301 <--
AU 610717	B2	19910523		
RU 2090068	C1	19970920	RU 1989-4743169	19890301 <--
DK 9000412	A	19900216	DK 1990-412	19900216 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

GB 1988-4988	A	19880302
GB 1990-18227	A	19900820
US 1992-845804	B1	19920309
US 1992-924044	B2	19920824
US 1992-979452	B2	19921120
WO 1989-GB210	A	19890301

AB A formulation suitable for spraying or for dilution with water to form a sprayable preparation comprises a **pesticide** or herbicide, optionally a carrier or solvent for the active ingredient, an **emulsifier** and an evaporation retardant, characterized in that the formulation satisfies the formula mass of oil phase/mass of retardant \leq Moil/Mretardant + Exp[ln(L/4) + C ln(AXB)/C], where $L \leq 15$, $A = 700376$, $B = -1.51$, $C = 0.8472$, Moil is the weighted average relative molar mass of the oil phase, Mretardant is the weighted average relative molar mass of the retardant, and $X = (Moil) 1.8/Y$, where Y is the molar solubility ratio of the formulation, defined as the min. number of moles of the oil phase which will dissolve the retardant, divided by the number of moles of retardant, provided that, in this formula, any solvent which has no liquid phase at 27°

at atmospheric pressure is excluded. The action of the evaporation retardant is improved. Thus, an ultra-low volume insecticide formulation comprised an oil phase of deltamethrin 1.0, heptyl acetate 30.0, and hexadecan-1-ol 5.0% mass/mass, Tegoplant EM11 (**emulsifier**) 1.0%, and an aqueous phase of Silcolapse 5000 (antifoam agent) 0.1 and water 62.9%. The concentrate was diluted in 1 + 19 parts with water for **spray** application.

L64 ANSWER 7 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:991038 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:48346
 TITLE: **Emulsified** spray formulations.
 INVENTOR(S): Martin, Robert; Cayley, George R.; Thacker, Jonathan R. M.; Hall, Franklin R.; North, Denise K.; Groome, John M.; Jeffries, David A.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Roussel-UCLAF, Fr.
 SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 979,452, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5466458	A	19951114	US 1994-196809	19940215 <--
			US 1994-196809	B2 19940215
			US 1992-979452	B2 19921120
			US 1993-78212	B1 19930617
			US 1992-845804	19920309

AB A formulation suitable for spraying or for dilution with water to form a sprayable preparation, is given. The formulation comprises an active ingredient, optionally a carrier or solvent, an **emulsifier** and an evaporation retardant. The formulation satisfies the formula: (oil phase mass)/(retardant mass) \leq Moil/Mretardant + Exp[ln((L/4) + Cln(AXB)) / C], where $L \leq 15$, $A = 700376$, $B = -1.51$, $C = 0.8472$, Moil is the weighted average relative molar mass of the oil phase Mretardant is the weighted average relative molar mass of the retardant, and $X = (\text{Moil}) 1.8/Y$, where Y is the molar solubility ratio of the formulation, defined as the min. number of moles

of the oil phase which will dissolve the retardant, divided by the number of moles of retardant, provided that, in the formula above, any solvent which has no liquid phase at 27° is excluded. The formulation may include a pesticide or herbicide. The action of the evaporation retardant is improved. Suitable evaporation retardants are 1-hexadecylamine, 1-heptadecylamine, 1-octadecylamine, or hexadecan-1-ol, optionally mixed with octadecan-1-ol. The formulation is usable for pesticides, dyes, drugs, paints, perfumes, textile finishes, etc.

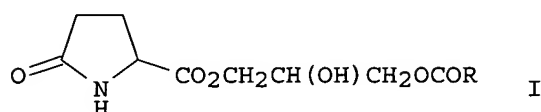
L64 ANSWER 8 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:884513 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:332780
 TITLE: **Pesticide aerosols** containing dispersants, water, and oily solvents
 INVENTOR(S): Kawamoto, Shoichi; Sugano, Hiromoto
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Earth Chemical Co, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07206604	A2	19950808	JP 1994-39027	19940125 <--
JP 3538759	B2	20040614		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-39027	19940125
OTHER SOURCE(S):			MARPAT 123:332780	

GI



AB The aerosols contain oil-soluble insecticides and/or acaricides as active ingredients, ≥ 1 of $RCONHCH[CO_2[(CH_2)_{20}nR']](CH_2)_2CO_2[(CH_2)_2nR'']$ (RCO = C8-15 saturated fatty acid residue; R', R'' = C6-20 saturated fatty acid; n = 1-10) and/or pyroglutamates I (RCO = C11-18 unsatd. fatty acid residue) as dispersants, H₂O, oily solvents, and propellants. Kerosine solution (25 mL) containing 3.0% Neo-Pynamin and 0.4% Chrysron and 3.14 g Amiter LGOD-5 (lauroylglutamic acid polyoxyethylene octyldodecyl ether) were mixed and filled up with kerosine to 50 mL to give a composition, which (5.0 mL) was mixed with 15.0 mL H₂O and 30.0 mL LPG and filled into containers to give an aerosol. The aerosol showed good **emulsion** stability. An aerosol, formulated similarly, showed high activity in control of *Musca domestica*.

L64 ANSWER 9 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:277392 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:49121
 TITLE: Method for preparation of non-toxic insecticide for killing mosquito or fly
 INVENTOR(S): Guo, Jingfeng
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 6 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1087228	A	19940601	CN 1992-113474	19921127 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1992-113474	19921127

AB Non-toxic insecticide sprays and fumigants are prepared from **pyrethrin**, ethanol, **emulsifier**, ether, kerosene, menthol, dangyao, and cinnamon oil; and **pyrethrin**, potassium nitrate, and ammonium sulfate, resp. Also a liquid insecticide preparation is prepared from camphor, ethanol, di-Me phthalate, and pamorusa oil.

L64 ANSWER 10 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:237126 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:237126
 TITLE: Aqueous **emulsion** and its use for delivery of aerosol composition
 INVENTOR(S): Neumiller, Phillip J.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson, S. C., and Son, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,091,111.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5145604	A	19920908	US 1992-832168	19920206 <--
US 5091111	A	19920225	US 1990-584963	19900919 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1990-584963	A2 19900919

AB The aqueous **emulsion** system comprises a mixture of a non-ionic surfactant, a C2-18 primary alc., a compound selected from polyhydroxy alcs., polyhydroxy alc. esters, and mixts. thereof, and an active ingredient, and balance water. The active ingredient to be delivery can include insect repellent, odor-imparting materials, cleaning and polishing material, dermal treatment material, or stain removal agent. The aqueous **emulsion** system contains vesicular structures of an average size of 10-300 nm.

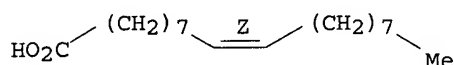
IT 1338-43-8, Span 80 9005-65-6, Tween 80
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (emulsifier, aerosol **emulsion** containing, propellants for delivery of)

RN 1338-43-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-80-1
 CMF C18 H34 O2

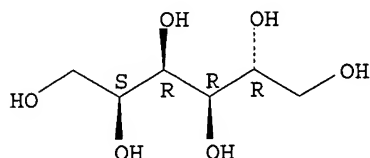
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 50-70-4
 CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 9005-65-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs.
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L64 ANSWER 11 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:34435 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:34435
 TITLE: Weathering-resistant liquid pesticide compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Kelley, Donald W.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Redline Products, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9216103	A1	19921001	WO 1992-US2005	19920313 <--
W: AU, BR, CA, JP, KR				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
CA 2106188	AA	19920916	CA 1992-2106188	19920313 <--
CA 2106188	C	20020101		
AU 9216722	A1	19921021	AU 1992-16722	19920313 <--
AU 662326	B2	19950831		
ZA 9201878	A	19930714	ZA 1992-1878	19920313 <--
EP 576594	A1	19940105	EP 1992-909541	19920313 <--
EP 576594	B1	19970917		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
JP 06505752	T2	19940630	JP 1992-508791	19920313 <--
JP 3190338	B2	20010723		
BR 9205747	A	19941011	BR 1992-5747	19920313 <--
AT 158140	E	19971015	AT 1992-909541	19920313 <--
ES 2106867	T3	19971116	ES 1992-909541	19920313 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-670306	A 19910315
			WO 1992-US2005	A 19920313

AB **Pesticide** deposits, formed by application of liquid formulations, are resistant to removal by contact with **water** and **oil** when fluorinated acrylic copolymers are added to the formulations. The method also applies to formulations of insect repellents and sunscreens. An animal insect-repellent **spray** comprised cypermethrin (90%) 0.167, **pyrethrins** (20%) 1.000, piperonyl butoxide 1.600, MKG-326 0.500, MKG-11 0.500, Stabilene 0.500, Foraperle-300 (fluorinated acrylic copolymer) 2.0, Carbopol-1342 0.150, NH3 (28%) 0.075, and water 89.008%. The formulation kept dogs mosquito free for 30 days, even if the animals were exposed to rain and allowed to swim.

L64 ANSWER 12 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:53707 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:53707
 TITLE: Insecticide aerosols containing 2,4-dioxo-1-(2-propenyl)imidazolidin-3-ylmethyl chrysanthemate and other substances with enhanced activity
 INVENTOR(S): Dohara, Kazunobu; Chiho, Satoshi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03209303	A2	19910912	JP 1990-2769	19900109 <--
JP 2855736	B2	19990210		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-2769 19900109

AB The title aerosols contain 2,4-dioxo-1-(2-propenyl)imidazolidin-3-ylmethyl chrysanthemate (I), ≥ 1 C12-20 aromatic hydrocarbons, kerosine (hydrocarbon:kerosine = 1:8-1:0), water, **emulsifiers** and propellants with/without ≥ 1 compds. selected from allethrin, tetramethrin, prallethrin, phenothrin, resmethrin, cyphenothrin, **pyrethrin**, permethrin, cypermethrin, flumethrin, deltamethrin, emphenethrin, fenpropathrin, propoxur, methoxazone, dichlorvos, fenitrothion, ethofenprox, pyriproxyfen, methoprene, hydroprene, diflubenzuron, and cyromazine. The prepn. showed enhanced activity. Thus, an aerosol spray consisted of I 0.3, dodecylbenzene 1.0, kerosine 7.7, **sorbitan monolaurate** 1.0, deionized water 50.0 and propellant (LPG) 40.0 parts. The KT50 (time required for 50% knockdown) of the preparation for mosquitoes was 3.2 min.

L64 ANSWER 13 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:159164 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:159164

TITLE: Pesticide microencapsulation

INVENTOR(S): Misselbrook, John; McKinney, Larry J.; Lefiles, James H.; Hoff, Edwin F., Jr.; Bergman, Elliot

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Griffin Corp., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 380325	A2	19900801	EP 1990-300751	19900124 <--
EP 380325	A3	19920122		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL				
US 5160530	A	19921103	US 1989-301458	19890124 <--
CA 2007320	AA	19900724	CA 1990-2007320	19900108 <--
IN 170673	A	19920502	IN 1990-CA30	19900109 <--
AU 9047913	A1	19900802	AU 1990-47913	19900111 <--
AU 639678	B2	19930805		
ZA 9000201	A	19901031	ZA 1990-201	19900111 <--
DD 297761	A5	19920123	DD 1990-337250	19900122 <--
RO 106643	B1	19930630	RO 1990-143862	19900122 <--
BR 9000271	A	19901120	BR 1990-271	19900123 <--
HU 53771	A2	19901228	HU 1990-237	19900123 <--
PL 163350	B1	19940331	PL 1990-283412	19900123 <--
CN 1045330	A	19900919	CN 1990-100393	19900124 <--
JP 02288805	A2	19901128	JP 1990-12752	19900124 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1989-301458 A 19890124

AB **Pesticides** microencapsulated as melts, by dispersion or **emulsification** in an aqueous solution of a film-forming polymer, followed by **spray** drying. Crystallization-initiating compds., such as BzOH, may

be added to the suspension or **emulsion**. The method is also useful to enrich trifluralin in the yellow polymorph with m.p. 41-43°. Other **pesticides** may also be microencapsulated in the desired polymorphic state. Trifluralin (84.2 g) was melted and **emulsified**, at 60°, in an aqueous solution of 15.7 g partially-hydrolyzed PVA and 0.1 g Na dioctyl succinate in 157.0 g water. The **emulsion** was **spray-dried** at 180°. The microcapsules obtained (20-25 µm) were packaged in foil laminate bags and heated to 55-60° to assure melting of the undesired polymorph, and then rapidly cooled to 0°, to effect the solidification of trifluralin and produce the desired yellow polymorphic form.

IT 1338-39-2, Sorbitan monolaurate
 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monooleate
 9005-64-5, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate
 9005-65-6, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate
 9005-67-8, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (crystallization initiator, in pesticide microencapsulation)
 RN 1338-39-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Sorbitan, monododecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

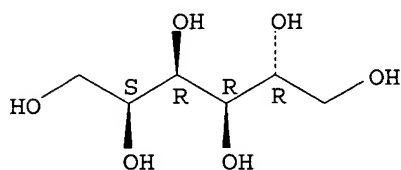
CRN 143-07-7
 CMF C12 H24 O2

$\text{HO}_2\text{C}-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}-\text{Me}$

CM 2

CRN 50-70-4
 CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.

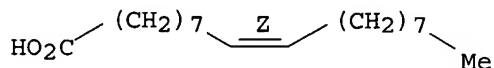


RN 1338-43-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-80-1
 CMF C18 H34 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.

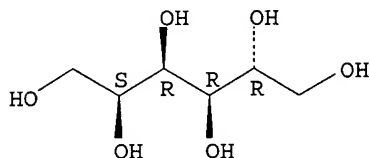


CM 2

CRN 50-70-4

CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 9005-64-5 HCAPLUS

CN Sorbitan, monododecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9005-65-6 HCAPLUS

CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9005-67-8 HCAPLUS

CN Sorbitan, monooctadecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L64 ANSWER 14 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:419476 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:19476

TITLE: Pesticidal spray formulations

INVENTOR(S): Martin, Robert; Jeffries, David Alan; North, Denise Kim; Groome, John Martin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wellcome Foundation Ltd., UK

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 20 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 331474	A1	19890906	EP 1989-302055	19890301 <--
EP 331474	B1	19920129		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
HU 49783	A2	19891128	HU 1988-2771	19880531 <--
HU 204162	B	19911230		
WO 8907888	A1	19890908	WO 1989-GB210	19890301 <--
W: AU, BG, BR, DK, JP, KR, SD, SU, US				
AU 8932914	A1	19890922	AU 1989-32914	19890301 <--
AU 610717	B2	19910523		
CN 1038568	A	19900110	CN 1989-102144	19890301 <--
CN 1039567	B	19980826		

ZA 8901589	A	19901128	ZA 1989-1589	19890301 <--
AT 72088	E	19920215	AT 1989-302055	19890301 <--
PL 156246	B1	19920228	PL 1989-278001	19890301 <--
IL 89444	A1	19930513	IL 1989-89444	19890301 <--
ES 2040458	T3	19931016	ES 1989-302055	19890301 <--
CA 1339298	A1	19970819	CA 1989-592402	19890301 <--
RU 2090068	C1	19970920	RU 1989-4743169	19890301 <--
CZ 283576	B6	19980513	CZ 1989-1295	19890301 <--
SK 279181	B6	19980708	SK 1989-1295	19890301 <--
DK 9000412	A	19900216	DK 1990-412	19900216 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1988-4988	A 19880302
			EP 1989-302055	A 19890301
			WO 1989-GB210	A 19890301

AB **Pesticidal spray** formulations comprise an active ingredient, a carrier or solvent, an **emulsifier**, and an evaporation retardant (hexadecan-1-ol and/or octadecan-1-ol). A math. expression is given for calcn. of the oil phase/retardant ratio. An ultra-low volume **spray** comprises permethin 10.32, S-bioallethrin 1.51, piperonyl butoxide 11.32, kerosene 9.30, hexadecan-1-ol 8, Tegoplant EM11 0.75, Brij-76 0.24, Tween-20 0.01, water 63.54 and Silcolapse-5000 0.1% by weight

L64 ANSWER 15 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:511026 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:111026
TITLE: Insecticidal compositions containing pyrethroids and surfactants
INVENTOR(S): Katsuta, Yoshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Jochugiku Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63267704	A2	19881104	JP 1987-102843	19870424 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1987-102843	19870424

AB An aqueous insecticidal composition consists of a pyrethroid, with or without a synergist, and POE styrenated phenol ether (ethylene oxide 15-30 mol), POE phenylphenol derivs. or POE **sorbitan monolaurate** ether, in combination with Ca alkylbenzenesulfonates, alkylarylsulfonates, xylene (or kerosine), and/or water. POE phenylphenol (EO 20 mol) 50, alkyl arylsulfonate 25, and kerosine 25 parts were mixed to form a surfactant, and 25 parts of this surfactant was added to 10 parts phenothrin, followed by the addition of water to 100 parts by weight, to give an insecticidal **emulsion**. It was stable when stored at 40° for 6 mo.

L64 ANSWER 16 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:151569 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:151569
TITLE: The persistence of selected insecticides used in water and in **water-oil** sprays as related to worker reentry
AUTHOR(S): Cole, C. L.; McCasland, W. E.; Dacus, S. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Texas Agric. Ext. Serv., Bryan, TX, 77806, USA
SOURCE: Supplement to the Southwestern Entomologist (

1986), 11, 83-7
 CODEN: SSOED3; ISSN: 0277-7878

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Laboratory analyses were made of residues recovered from cotton leaves from plots treated with water and with **water-oil** sprays of selected insecticides. In 1984 plots were treated with fenvalerate [51630-58-1] and methyl parathion [298-00-0]. In 1985 plots were treated with azinphosmethyl [86-50-0] and cypermethrin [52315-07-8]. Initially residues were greater with the water formulations of azinphosmethyl and cypermethrin whereas they were higher with the oil formulations of fenvalerate and methyl parathion. Residues of azinphosmethyl and methyl parathion declined at a much faster rate than did those of cypermethrin and fenvalerate regardless of carrier. The addition of oil reduced the rate of insecticide loss when used with methyl parathion, azinphosmethyl and fenvalerate but had little effect when added to cypermethrin.

L64 ANSWER 17 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:81272 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:81272

TITLE: Agent improving pesticide adhesion to plants
 INVENTOR(S): Choinka, Aniela; Glod, Tadeusz; Gorecki, Kazimierz;
 Majkut, Bronislaw; Krasowski, Tadeusz; Laszcz,
 Eugeniusz

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Instytut Przemyslu Organicznego, Pol.

SOURCE: Pol., 3 pp.
 CODEN: POXXA7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Polish

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PL 115551	B1	19810430	PL 1978-208907	19780807 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			PL 1978-208907	A 19780807

AB **Emulsifying** an aliphatic alc. + methylsilicone oil with Rokwinol 60 (on ethylene oxide adduct of D-sorbit and stearic acid) [69431-67-0] plus Flotol C (I) [73560-52-8] gives a product which increases the adhesion of **pesticides** to plants, improves droplet spread, and prevents **pesticide** agglomeration. The product enhances ultra-low-volume **sprays** such as 25 L/ha. Thus, 10 weight parts of 1.7 parts Rokwinol 60 + 0.4 parts I + 7.9 parts water was amended with 9.5 parts isopropyl alc. [67-63-0] + 40.5 parts water, and slowly poured into 40 parts of the dimethylpolysiloxane silicone oil with a 300 cSt viscosity, and **emulsified**. The **emulsion** at 0.1% was added to a suspension of the SK-85 fungicide, which improved adhesion to potted wheat infected with Erysiphe graminis, resistance to simulated rain, and control of the powdery mildew.

IT 9005-67-8

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (pesticide adhesion to plants increase by)

RN 9005-67-8 HCAPLUS

CN Sorbitan, monoctadecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

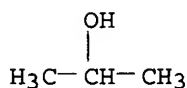
IT 67-63-0, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (pesticide dispersions containing, plant adhesion of, increase of, by)

Flotol C and Rokwinol 60)

RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L64 ANSWER 18 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:121396 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:121396

TITLE: Water-base aerosol formulations

INVENTOR(S): Behrenz, Wolfgang; Schuette, Manfred

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 35 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3127061	A1	19830127	DE 1981-3127061	19810709 <--
NO 8202091	A	19830110	NO 1982-2091	19820622 <--
EP 69906	A2	19830119	EP 1982-105707	19820628 <--
EP 69906	A3	19840613		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 58015901	A2	19830129	JP 1982-116341	19820706 <--
FI 8202413	A	19830110	FI 1982-2413	19820707 <--
CA 1174967	A1	19840925	CA 1982-406784	19820707 <--
DK 8203069	A	19830110	DK 1982-3069	19820708 <--
ZA 8204863	A	19830427	ZA 1982-4863	19820708 <--
BR 8203973	A	19830705	BR 1982-3973	19820708 <--
HU 32974	O	19841029	HU 1982-2233	19820708 <--
ES 513822	A1	19841101	ES 1982-513822	19820708 <--
AU 8285765	A1	19830113	AU 1982-85765	19820709 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1981-3127061 A 19810709

AB Known carbamate, pyrethroid and/or acetate insecticides or acaricides are formulated as aqueous aerosols in systems containing 5-40% organic solvent and 0.1-2%

emulsifier. Thus, an aerosol is given, containing 2% by weight 2-isopropoxyphenyl N-methylcarbamate [114-26-1], 0.2 3,4,5,6-tetrahydrophthalimidomethyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylpropenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate [7696-12-0] 1 piperonyl butoxide, 1 **sorbitan monooleate** 0.02 flavor, 10 CH₂Cl₂, 20 iso-PrOH, 5 dodecane, 30.6 water, and 30 propane-butane mixture (15:85). The 100% knockdown time of this formulation to houseflies was 10 min.

L64 ANSWER 19 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:195061 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:195061

TITLE: Active products for the physical-chemical activation of water from showers and water circulators

INVENTOR(S): Legros, Francis R.; Tourman, Alain

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 28 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

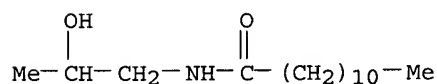
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2625643	A1	19761230	DE 1976-2625643	19760608 <--
FR 2314312	A1	19770107	FR 1975-17860	19750609 <--
DE 2625644	A1	19770303	DE 1976-2625644	19760608 <--
CH 617643	A	19800613	CH 1976-7220	19760608 <--
JP 52020654	A2	19770216	JP 1976-68209	19760609 <--
JP 52024173	A2	19770223	JP 1976-68210	19760609 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1975-17860	A 19750609

AB The product is a mixture of a binder and an active agent in solid form which will release its active agent to a flowing water stream, as in a shower, garden hose stream or toilet flush. The active agent may be a cosmetic or therapeutic substance; an insect repellent; or a hygienic agent. The binder comprises C10-20 fatty alc. binder hydrogenated oil or fat hardeners, fatty acid alkyl amides, fillers such as talc, starch, ZnO; anionic, cationic or non-ionic wetting agents as soap, quaternary ammonium salts, or fatty esters of sorbitol and mannitol; alginate viscosity altering agents, and solid poly alc. emulsion stabilizers. For example, as weight%; cetyl alc. [36653-82-4], 15%, Comperlan LM (lauric acid monoethanolamide) [142-78-9] 25%, Comperlan LP (lauric acid monoisopropanolamide) [142-54-1] 11%, Comperlan MM (myristic acid monoethanolamide) [142-58-5] 4%, Eumolqin B-3 (cetylstearyl alcohol polyoxyethylene ether) [9005-00-9] with 30 mole ethylene oxide 10%, and desired perfume concentration and color 32% were mixed, and formed into 3 cartridges with solidifying temperature 37/40°. Perfume compns. of this type are less irritating to skin than presently-used formulations because they do no contain alc.

IT 142-54-1
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (in binder, for water-spray release of active agents)

RN 142-54-1 HCAPLUS

CN Dodecanamide, N-(2-hydroxypropyl)- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L64 ANSWER 20 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:573848 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:173848
 TITLE: Applicability of several synthetic pyrethroids
 AUTHOR(S): Fujita, Y.; Yamaguchi, T.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Dep., Sumitomo Chem. Co. Ltd., Takarazuka, Japan
 SOURCE: Aerosol Report (1975), 14(2), 63-8
 CODEN: AERRBV; ISSN: 0001-9313
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English/German

AB D-tetramethrin [7696-12-0], d-resmethrin [10453-86-8], d-phenothrin [26002-80-2], d-allethrin [584-79-2], and pyrethrin were stable when formulated with water for aerosols. Formulations containing a pyrethroid 0.2g, Atoms 300 emulsifier 1.0g, deodorized kerosine 10.0g, and

buffer solution 50.0g had half lives of 1000 days in accelerated storage test at 25 and 40°. The stabilities of the pyrethroids varied with pH of the base liquid between pH 5.8 and 9.2, and the most suitable pH range differed for each compound Chrysanthemoyl chloride [14297-81-5] and chrysanthemic acid [10453-89-1] impurities in the formulations were corrosive to the aerosol container.

L64 ANSWER 21 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:86574 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:86574
 TITLE: Three-phase aerosol spraying system
 INVENTOR(S): Roth, Willi; Schenk, Otto Erwin
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Geigy, J. R., A.-G.
 SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3694545	A	19720926	US 1963-310493	19630920 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1963-310493	A 19630920

AB Dimethoxymethane (I) forms an excellent continuous phase in an aerosol container used for spraying emulsions, especially of insecticides. The mixts. consists essentially of H2O-in-oil emulsions containing the active ingredients. A typical formulation consists of γ -BHC 1.25, 25% pyrethrum extract 2.00, 3,4-(methylenedioxy)-6-propylbenzyl) butyl diethylene glycol ether 2.50, citronella oil 0.25, sorbitan monolaurate 5.00, I 80.00, bentonite 1.00, H2O 108.00, C3H8 37.50, and C4H10 12.50 parts by weight. The 1st 6 ingredients are dissolved in the I and the bentonite is pasted in H2O. The aqueous bentonite suspension is then homogenized with the insecticide solution to give an H2O-in-oil emulsion. This emulsion is placed in an aerosol container and a 1:3 mixture of C4H10 and C3H8 is compressed in and the container shaken briefly to obtain a homogeneous emulsion. Despite the presence of 50% inflammable substances, the spray mist cannot be ignited by an open flame.

L64 ANSWER 22 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:42779 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:42779
 TITLE: Alcohol-free aerosol compositions containing active ingredients such as pesticides
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson, S. C., and Son, Inc.
 SOURCE: Brit. Amended, 9 pp.
 CODEN: BSXXAH
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 1021886		19710820		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US	19620131 <--

AB Three-phase, self-propellant, alc.-free aqueous compns. containing active ingredients which may be sprayed into the atmospheric and function effectively as

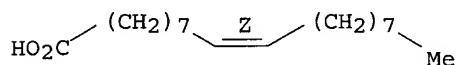
pesticides, such as pyrethrins, lindane (I) [58-89-9], or allethrin [584-79-2], insect repellants, or space deodorants are described. In an example, 2.0% I, 0.3% fragrance, 2.0% Siponic E-2, and 35.7% water are formulated with 50% of isobutane [75-28-5] and 10% of dichlorodifluoromethane [75-71-8], as propellant, to provide ingredients for an aerosol insecticide.

IT 1338-43-8
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (as emulsifiers, for insecticide aerosol compositions)
 RN 1338-43-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-80-1
 CMF C18 H34 O2

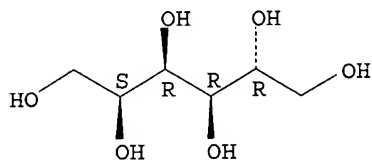
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 50-70-4
 CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



L64 ANSWER 23 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:491261 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75:91261
 TITLE: Stable aqueous aerosol for cosmetics
 INVENTOR(S): Komatsu, Akira; Sakuma, Kenzo; Kunitamura, Etsuo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takasago Perfumery Co., Ltd.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
 CODEN: JAXXAD
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 45037292	B4	19701126	JP	19670714 <--

AB In this abstract, W/O = water in oil, O/W = oil in water, and HLB = hydrophile-lipophile balance. W/O type emulsions and O/W type emulsions are mixed to give the

title aerosols. Thus, a W/O **emulsion** prepared from deodorized kerosine 15, butoxide 1.5, **pyrethrin** (20% extract) 1.5, **sorbitan monolaurate** (HLB 8.6) 2, and H₂O 81.2 parts% 30, a O/W **emulsion** prepared from deodorized kerosine 15, poly(oxyethylene) **sorbitan monooleate** (I) (HLB 10) 2, and H₂O 83 parts% 20, and a O/W **emulsion** prepared from deodorized kerosine 15, I (HLB 15) 1.5, **sorbitan monooleate** (HLB 4.3) 0.5, and H₂O 83 parts% 20 g are charged with 30 g liquefied petroleum gas to give an aerosol insecticide. Also described is an aerosol deodorant composition

L64 ANSWER 24 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:522899 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:122899

TITLE: Stable **water-in-oil**
aerosol pesticide compositions

INVENTOR(S): Soda, Yukio; Baba, Tadashi; Miura, Takashi; Kawajiri, Seizo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Soda Aromatic Co., Ltd.; Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.

SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JAXXAD

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 44012908	B4	19690610	JP	19671030 <--

AB An oil-in-water **emulsion** containing 0.5-5% each of mineral oil and a mixed surfactant comprising sorbital fatty acid ester of HLB (**hydrophile**-lipophile balance value) 1-10 and polyethylene glycol fatty acid ester of HLB 8-20 is shaken with 30-70% propellant in a closed container to effect phase inversion, giving the title compns. Thus, an insecticidal aerosol composition was prepared with 20% **pyrethrin** 0.2, a synergist 0.1, DDVP 1, **sorbitan monooleate** 1, polyethylene glycol monooleate 1, kerosine 1, liquid propane 50% by volume, and balance of water.

IT **1338-43-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(stable **water** in oil aerosol insecticide formulations containing)

RN 1338-43-8 HCAPLUS

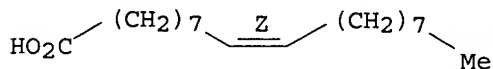
CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-80-1

CMF C18 H34 O2

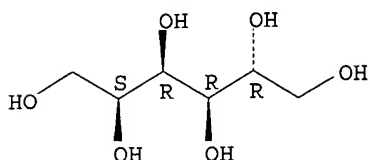
Double bond geometry as shown.



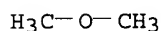
CM 2

CRN 50-70-4
CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



L64 ANSWER 25 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:436339 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:36339
 TITLE: Mixtures of aerosol propellants used in the U.S.A.
 AUTHOR(S): Bergwein, Karl
 SOURCE: Seifen, Oele, Fette, Wachse (1967), 93(4),
 95-6
 CODEN: SOFWAF; ISSN: 0173-5500
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: German
 AB Mixts. of the standard fluorocarbons P11, P12, and P114, with and without
 added propane, isobutane, methylene chloride, NO, and H2CO3, and used as
 aerosol propellants in the U.S.A. for shaving creams, perfumes, dyes,
 automobile wax **emulsion** polishes, and insecticides, are reviewed
 with 19 references.
 IT 115-10-6
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (propellants from fluorocarbons and, for aerosols)
 RN 115-10-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Methane, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L64 ANSWER 26 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:85079 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:85079
 TITLE: **Pesticidal aerosol** compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Mailander, Norman G.; Sesso, Louis M.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson, S. C., and Son, Inc.
 SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp. Continuation-in-part of U.S. 3159535
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3303091		19670207	US	19640910 <--

AB Pressurized selfpropellant compns. are claimed containing a pesticide, a
 stable oil-out **emulsion**, a liquid propellant having a sp. gr.
 lower than the **emulsion**, a liquid propellant formed by

voltatilization of the liquid propellant, and an **emulsifier** containing a polyethoxylated long-chain fatty acid. An example describes the preparation of a polyethoxylated stearic acid. Formulations for insecticides, space deodorants, and decongestants are described, e.g. an insecticide-fungicide containing **pyrethrins** 0.04, piperonyl butoxide 0.20, Vancide-89 0.50, Karathane 0.25, poly(oxyethylene) glycol ester of oleic acid containing 3.8 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of oleic acid 0.80, petroleum distillate 0.16, H₂O 66.05 and isobutane 32% by weight

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